

## New faces in the Commons for the State Opening of Parliament

# Poll tax plan at centre of Tory reforms

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government, in the Queen's Speech yesterday, launched an uncompromising package of radical reforms to rates, housing, education, local government, youth employment and trade unions.

The measures will see some of the most hard-fought parliamentary battles in years.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, responded by promising tooth and nail opposition, in particular to the plan for a community charge on adults to replace domestic rates.

In the most Thatcherite programme since 1979, the Government is to pack into the first session of Parliament

17 Bills, including virtually all the most controversial proposals in the Conservative manifesto, save for the privatization of the electricity industry.

The centrepiece of a programme of measures concentrating on the problems of the inner cities is the Bill to

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replace domestic rates from 1990 with a community charge, to be paid by all adults.

Those on low incomes will receive rebates though every one will be required to pay at least 20 per cent.

Those living on social security benefits will have their benefit entitlement increased by 20 per cent of the average rate bill.

The Government's hope is to make local authorities more accountable and to encourage those who pay the community charge to pressure councils into lower spending levels.

Mr Kinnock, in the course of a furious attack on the Government, which he accused of creating not a free society but a fee-paying society, signalled Labour's all-out assault on the Bill.

He said that the Government would be forcing the people of England and Wales, as it had already forced those in Scotland, to pay an average

£205 for the privilege of voting.

The Labour leadership is convinced that the Government will encounter huge difficulties in pushing the community charge legislation through the Commons.

A number of Conservative MPs, including former ministers, have already expressed their fears that the new tax will prove inequitable, difficult to collect and politically dangerous in that it will produce more losers than winners and will affect middle income earners hardest.

They fear that it will set off a furious reaction among voters who will start to pay in 1990, a year or two years before the next election.

Mr Michael Howard, the Minister of State at the Department of the Environment, faces the daunting task of putting the Bill through the Commons.

He has admitted that the Government may have to make special arrangements for areas such as London, where ratepayers could face a big increase in charges during the transitional period.

But both Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr John Wakeham, the new Leader of the Commons, said yesterday that the Government would not back off from the challenge of replacing domestic rates.

Mrs Thatcher is heading the drive to regenerate the inner cities. She will take charge of the Cabinet committee on the subject which meets next week.

The Government plans to increase jobs in the inner cities by encouraging enterprise, restoring the environment, loosening local authority controls over housing and education and attracting private sector finance.

Among the other items in the Queen's Speech are:

• The Housing Bill will introduce the right for council tenants to transfer to other approved landlords in the form of housing associations.

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Commons newcomers awaiting the Queen's Speech yesterday, from left: Diane Abbott, Tony Banks, Bernie Grant, and, with his guide dog, David Blunkett

## 17 'sex abuse' children are made wards of court

By Peter Davenport

Seventeen of the children taken from their parents in Cleveland after diagnosis of alleged sexual abuse had been made wards of court by last night in the first stage of legal moves to have them released from the care of social services and returned home.

The joint application, by parents, lawyers and Cleveland County Council, follows a decision hours earlier by magistrates on Tieside to refuse the authorities a 28 day interim care order on a girl aged five who has been in a foster home since June 5.

Instead, after hearing from a leading consultant that medical evidence offered as proof of sexual abuse was "totally inadequate" they allowed her to return to her parents.

The girl is the first of the 202 children taken into care since May in Cleveland to be allowed to go home.

The later legal moves were made on behalf of children who have all been examined by two independent experts engaged by their parents' legal advisers, Dr David Paul of Harley Street in London and

Dr Raine Roberts from Manchester.

Lawyers for the children said that in 16 of the 17 cases their independent medical findings contradicted those of the Middlesbrough General Hospital consultants Dr Martin Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt that they had shown

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signs of sexual abuse. Investigations in the final case were still being completed last night.

Three of the children had been made wards of court in an action earlier in the week. Yesterday solicitors Mr Graham Brown and Mr David Scourfield lodged the necessary papers to make the other 14 wards of court with the District Registrar at the county court in Middlesbrough.

They expect a full hearing to be arranged next week but said that the eventual question of which of the differing medical diagnoses was correct have to be taken by a High Court

judge. Until then the likelihood is that the children will remain in the care of social services.

Mr Brown said that although the parents in the seven families involved in the action would be "very disappointed" that their children were not coming home straight away they would be glad the youngsters were now under the protection of the court which would have to be consulted about any key decision on their immediate futures.

"Although each individual case has to be treated separately the decision of the magistrates to allow the young girl to go home will give great hope to other parents involved," Mr Brown said.

Earlier the two lawyers had presented their independent medical findings to the county council in a meeting with Mr Michael Bishop, director of Cleveland Social Services, legal officers and senior officials.

Mr Bishop, who has already announced an emergency

Continued on page 24, col 4

## North 'attempt to rewrite evidence'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Iran-Contra hearings were told yesterday about an extraordinary attempt by senior Administration officials to prepare false testimony for Congress last year about the secret sale of arms to Iran.

Mr Charles Cooper, the Assistant Attorney General, said the effort failed when State Department officials objected to the cover-up. Mr Abraham Sofaer, the State Department's legal adviser, even threatened to resign if false testimony was given by Mr William Casey, then the director of the CIA.

Mr Cooper told spellbound members of the congressional investigation committees that Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, who ran the Iran-Contra operation from the basement of the White House, personally rewrote the CIA's proposed testimony.

He added that Rear Admiral John Poindexter, then the National Security Adviser, and Mr Casey himself, sat by in silent assent.

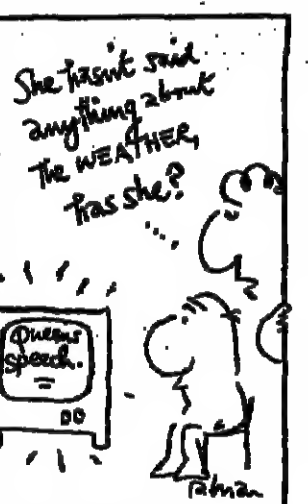
Mr Cooper recalled that the original draft of the testimony said that nobody in the CIA knew until January 1986 that

Israel had shipped Hawk missiles to Iran in November 1985 - a statement that was untrue. Colonel North supposedly changed the language to say that nobody in the US Government was aware that the shipment contained missiles.

Documents in the possession of the investigation committees demonstrate that both Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter were aware that the shipment contained Hawk missiles. They also show that some CIA officials were aware and that Mr Casey, who died earlier this year, had signed a memorandum referring to such arms transfers.

In another development yesterday the investigation committees were told that Israel, which has shown a marked reluctance to co-operate fully in the Iran-Contra investigations, has agreed to hand over critically important documents.

Israel played a key role in the first arms shipments, and it has been suggested that the idea for selling arms to Iran at a high price, and diverting the profits to the Nicaraguan Contras, originated in Israel.



## Healey bows out of the front line

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

Mr Denis Healey yesterday bowed out of frontline politics after 28 years in Labour cabinets and shadow cabinets.

And as he did so the attempt by the new dominant left in the Parliamentary Labour Party to present a united front for the Shadow Cabinet elections collapsed.

The traditional left-wing Tribune Group, now the largest grouping among Labour MPs, decided after a passionate debate that it did not want to combine with the far left Campaign Group to run a joint slate of candidates.

It decided that it had sufficient strength in Parliament after the general election to advance in this year's elections without the help of what one senior Tribune member described afterwards as "the sectarian left".

Mr Healey, aged 70 in August, stood down to make way for younger blood.

He said in a statement that his place in the Shadow Cabinet would now be available for one of the outstanding men and women who deserved to

speak for Labour from the front bench.

"In my view it is right that Labour's next foreign secretary be able to demonstrate his or her ability well before the next general election takes place."

The former Chancellor of the Exchequer and Defence Secretary received the warmest of tributes from Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, last night. Mr Kinnock said he would be sorely missed but his unique influence would continue for a long time.

Mr Healey's post of Shadow Foreign Secretary is expected to go either to Mr Brian Gould, Mr Jack Cunningham or Mr Gerald Kaufman. A newcomer from the centre-right to the Shadow Cabinet could be Mr George Robertson, a deputy of Mr Healey's in the foreign affairs team.

Mr Healey intends to be an active backbencher.

The collapse of the attempt to get a joint left slate is not expected to stop the left making several gains in the Shadow Cabinet elections.

## Gorbachov shakes up ailing economy

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday outlined a massive shake-up of the Soviet economy, inviting a head-on confrontation with his conservative opponents.

His five-point plan is the most drastic reorganization of the ailing Soviet economy for decades, which Western observers say will whittle away the dictatorial power of the centralized institutions.

He outlined his radical programme for economic reform at the opening of a crucial plenary session of the 307-member Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Although he emphasized that the shake-up was being ordered along strict socialist lines, Western experts said that if his reforms are implemented, they will make the economy much more market-oriented.

Apparently heeding the advice of his most radical eco-

nomic aides, the Soviet leader outlined a plan which Tass claimed would pave the way for a change "from predominantly administrative to predominantly economic methods" of running the economy at every level.

Mr Gorbachov referred pointedly to what he alleged was the contradiction between the "growing activity" of the Soviet masses under his reform programme and the "conservative, bureaucratic methods of economic management."

"Taking our economy out of the pre-crisis situation in which it has found itself calls for an in-depth, truly revolutionary transformation," he said. "Changes that have been achieved here are not fundamental or cardinal ones. The deceleration mechanism has not yet been overcome."

Continued on page 24, col 1

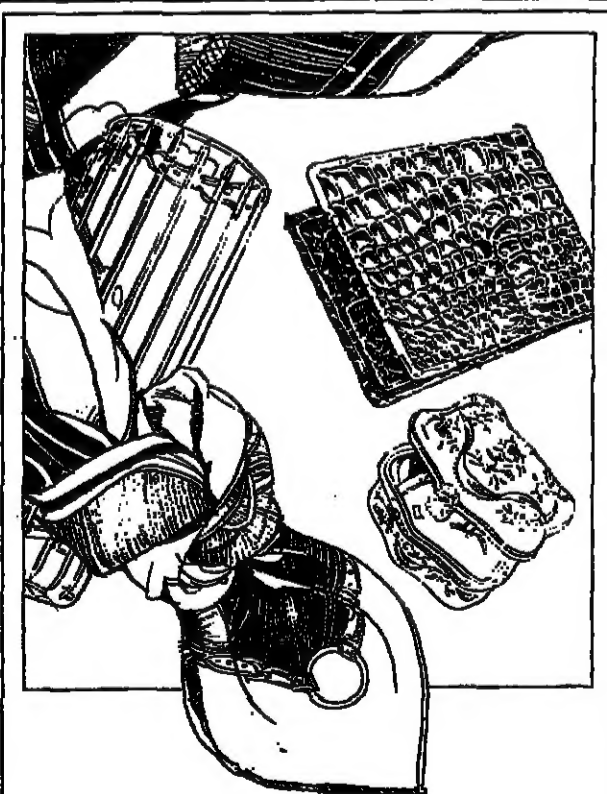
## OFT calls for code on cash cards

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The Office of Fair Trading, the government watchdog body monitoring trading practices, yesterday called for a statutory code giving greater protection to the millions of cash card users in Britain.

The OFT highlighted several areas of constant complaint among bank customers who use cash cards. It said that the code should insist on all cash machines being able to provide a receipt after each transaction. There should also be a ban on card issuers mailing unsolicited cards.

The code would settle who was liable for lost or stolen cards by introducing the system used for credit cards. At the same time, the burden of proof would be on the card issuer, not the customer, when a customer complained that he had been debited without using his card.



## PRESENTS OF MIND

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## Portfolio Gold

• There is £8,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio Gold competition today because there was no winner yesterday. Portfolio list, page 31

## IN PART 2

## ICC meeting

The ICC meets today to discuss the contentious proposition by West Indies to exclude from Test cricket those with sporting contacts with South Africa. Page 40.

## Tripes results

Cambridge University Tripos examination results, including Economics and English, are published today. Page 36

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## Court frees Fleming over Brink's Mat charge

By David Sapsted

A London magistrate took 25 seconds yesterday to free Mr John Fleming, the company director pursued across Europe and the Americas for more than three years by Scotland Yard detectives anxious to question him about the £26 million Brink's Mat gold robbery at Heathrow.

Mrs Norma Negus, the stipendiary magistrate, abruptly ended the extraordinary saga at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court when, after studying the prosecution evidence overnight, said: "I have had time to consider the charge against Mr Fleming and I find that there is insufficient evidence. He is, therefore, discharged."

Mr Fleming, aged 45, showed no

emotion but as he walked from the court free of the charge of dishonestly handling £840,000 from the 1983 robbery, he said: "It's like a dream. It did take me by surprise. It has been a bad year - uncomfortable, expensive and unnecessary."

That year has included being ejected from Spain, where he had lived a champagne-style life for more than two years in a £150,000 villa; being deported from Costa Rica; and spending seven months in an immigration detention centre in Miami, trying unsuccessfully to be admitted to a string of countries before being deported to Britain by the American authorities in March.

Since his exit from Britain soon after the robbery, he had maintained

his innocence but officers from Scotland Yard's Specialist Operations Task Force remained keen to interview him, even though no formal application for his extradition was made to the United States.

He said yesterday: "Justice has been seen to be done. It was an incredible case, full of scheming and dirty tricks by four governments: Costa Rican, the Spanish, the British and the Americans. A conspiracy of illegal acts. They just broke all the rules, threw the rulebook out of the window."

Where he got the money to pay for his extravagant lifestyle after the robbery, he would not say. He has always maintained he earned it honestly. "Where the money came from is a private matter. The taxman will

want to know, but that is a matter between me and him," he said.

His wife, Lesley, aged 33, from Annerley, also had a charge of dishonestly handling £100,000 quashed, although she was committed for trial on an unrelated charge of dishonestly handling stolen postage stamps and a chequebook and card. "I never doubted my husband's innocence for one moment," she said.

"I don't even know where I am going now. I've made no plans at all. I had just hoped to be a free man," Mr Fleming said outside the court.

Scotland Yard declined to comment last night on where next the investigation into one of Britain's biggest robberies might be heading.

Photographs, page 2



## NEWS SUMMARY

## Workers reject plant rescue deal

Workers at Bedford's van plant in Luton, which faces closure next Tuesday, have overwhelmingly rejected a survival plan involving a Japanese-style employment agreement (Our Motor Industry Correspondent writes). The management has said it will close the plant with the loss of 1,700 jobs if the agreement is not approved.

Without the deal, which would cut costs by more than 25 per cent but mean 400-500 redundancies, the Japanese partner, Isuzu, will not invest in a proposed joint venture. The plant is losing £200,000 a week. The hourly paid unions rejected the new employment deal by 1,000 votes to three. Mr George Slessor, of the engineering union, said: "Our members are not accepting the deal and they would rather be unemployed".

## Labour afloat

Rigs used to house North Sea oil workers may be used to accommodate construction workers on the Canary Wharf development in London's Docklands, on which work is expected to begin shortly.

The reason is that housing costs are so high and there are not enough workers in the capital to meet the £3 billion project's manpower needs, according to the Building Employers' Confederation and UCATT, the building workers union.

## Spotlight on exams

Striking differences in examination results of different ethnic pupil groups are shown in statistics published yesterday by the Inner London Education Authority.

Last year 4.6 per cent of black children of Caribbean origin passed five or more O-levels at grades A to C or the CSE equivalent, grade I. That standard was gained by Indian children (20.7); Pakistani (16.1); Chinese (16); African (14.2); Irish (11.4); "English, Scottish or Welsh" (9.4); Bangladeshi (3.6).

## Opera price rises

Top seat prices at the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden were increased yesterday from £42 to £60 and £70, made necessary by an effective 3 per cent cut in the opera house's Arts Council grant for this year.

Prices of cheaper seats will rise from £12.50 to £15, and the lowest ticket price available will remain at £2. The new prices will come into effect at the beginning of the new season. A petition opposing the proposed redevelopment plan for Covent Garden, signed by more than 4,500 people, was presented yesterday to Westminster City Council planners.

## Train is derailed

Vandals derailed a train in Staffordshire and blocked the line for 11 hours yesterday after using stones to jam railway points.

Supplies to power stations were cut off by the derailment of the 75-ton British Coal locomotive at Cannock.

The diesel train stayed upright and the driver, Ray Rushion, aged 35, escaped. Police said: "It was extremely fortunate that no one was hurt".

## Filthiest beaches

The beaches at Melnara on Grand Canary Island and the Eragu beach near Bilbao are among the filthiest and most insanitary in Spain, according to an annual survey of beach conditions in the monthly consumers magazine *Cinco*.

All three of them scored zero on a rating system of 1 to 5. Another 22 Spanish beaches rated only one point.

## MPs attack Tory policy on directing overseas aid

By Paul Valley and Martin Fletcher

A big attack on the Government's programme of foreign aid was published yesterday by the Commons all-party foreign affairs committee, which called for a complete reversal of some of the most significant policies adopted by the Conservatives during the past eight years.

The committee demanded a comprehensive reassessment of the way the £750 million annual bilateral budget is spent with the most far-reaching change demanded being that the Aid and Trade Provision (ATP), which subsidises British firms' exporting to Third World countries, be removed from the aid budget.

It has also for the first time since 1975 urged the Government to produce a White Paper setting out its policies and priorities.

In a critique of the Government's whole approach to foreign aid the committee expressed substantial disquiet over the clear conflict of priorities which have arisen from "the overt introduction into Britain's aid programme of commercial interests alongside development and political ones".

It says that the ATP scheme, which last year provided £90 million in such subsidies, often did not provide the right type of help.

Projects beneficial to British industry were not necessarily those most beneficial to the

poor in developing nations and the very poorest countries could not afford to participate at all. If such a scheme was necessary to British industry it should be financed by the Department of Trade.

The committee emphasized that commercial objectives should be "subordinate to the primary objective, namely the promotion of development".

Greater priority should be given to direct attacks on poverty rather than the promotion of general economic growth in developing countries. The benefits of economic growth did not necessarily trickle down to those most in need.

The Government should withdraw aid from countries likely to squander funds through corruption or administrative inefficiency, but a country's human rights record should not necessarily be a bar to aid so long as that aid did not encourage violations.

Emergency relief funds for famine and other crises should not be taken from the development aid budget.

The Government was right to favour Commonwealth and other countries friendly to Britain, and should continue to maintain aid programmes in as many countries as possible for political purposes.

Foreign Affairs Committee: Bilateral Aid - Country Programmes (Stationery Office, £12.20).

## £40m new drugs plant aims to fight obesity

The Queen will today open a £40 million expansion of a pharmaceutical plant set up by Beecham that will produce drugs claimed to combat obesity, high blood pressure and some forms of senility (a Staff Reporter writes).

The plant at Irvine in Scotland will also mass produce a chemical discovered by the company that prevents bacteria from becoming resistant to antibiotics.

According to Dr Ralph Batchelor, a director of the company, trials are under way of the new drugs, which could come on to the market by the end of the decade.

The company is to make a decision soon on whether to go into full scale production with a drug code-named Compound 37830 that is claimed to reduce obesity. It works by helping the body to burn off fat as heat.

## CPSA strike fading away

By Roland Rudd

The Civil Service strike was on the brink of collapsing yesterday, after only 20 per cent of the membership of the Civil and Public Services Association heeded the union's call for a two-day stoppage in the south of England.

The union claimed a high turnout in spite of the length of the dispute and the inclement weather.

But the CPSA control room admitted that members' response to the strike call had been only fair, although the union claimed that the government figures of 20 per cent underestimated the number of people on strike.

However, Mrs Kate Losinska, the CPSA senior vice-president and a veteran right-winger, said the figures were about right and showed how the CPSA was now in complete isolation, which had added to the members' disillusionment.

She said: "The fact is the members are not wearing what the Militants have done".

According to figures from the Department of Employment, 2,100 CPSA members failed to turn up for work in unemployment benefit offices, representing 20 per cent of the workforce; 790 were on strike at the Manpower Services Commission, a total of just 10 per cent. 52 of the 260 unemployment offices were closed and only 30 of the 455 Jobcentres shut.

The figures from the Department of Health and Social Security were almost identical: 21 per cent of the grades affected by the dispute were on strike; 6,228 out of a total of 29,600.

Mr John Macreadie, the CPSA deputy general secretary, a Militant supporter, told his members earlier this week that the Government would "lie" about the numbers out on strike.

Yet by the Department of Employment's own figures, yesterday's 20 per cent compares with 55 per cent out on strike last week in Scotland, although that figure included members of the Society of Civil and Public Servants.



Mr John Fleming after being discharged at Horseferry Road Court in London yesterday and, below, his wife Lesley, who is still facing a charge.

## Whaling for science checked

By Andrew Morgan

A move to tighten the loophole allowing whales to be killed in the name of science in spite of a moratorium on commercial whaling was approved last night at the International Whaling Commission's thirty-ninth annual meeting.

An American resolution asked the commission's scientific committee to review or report on all "scientific whaling programmes" using strict criteria to judge the element of genuine science involved.

The resolution, with a minor Japanese amendment, was adopted by 19 votes to six, with seven abstentions, at the meeting in Bournemouth.

The main opposition had come from the whaling nations, including Iceland, Norway, South Korea and Japan, which claimed the proposals violated a sovereign government's rights.

Mr Tatsu Saito, Japanese commissioner, said: "I feel that the commission is becoming increasingly conservative and I am concerned about the future of the commission".

The commission has no formal powers and conservationists are looking to the US and its economic powers to ensure the killing of whales - seen by many as a loophole in the 1982 moratorium on commercial whaling - is controlled.

Mr Keishiro Fukushima, another Japanese delegate, added that notice would be taken of the commission's recommendation but the research would continue.

Reagan and whalers, page 16

## Owen and Steel try to end wrangle

By Sheila Gunn Political Staff

Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel attempted to patch up the Alliance's public wrangling yesterday in their first face-to-face meeting since the general election.

They and their small band of 17 Liberal and five SDP MPs agreed to resume a joint Alliance approach in the new Parliament in spite of the SDP's decision last week to

appoint separate spokesmen.

The two Alliance leaders met yesterday in what was described by one aide as a "damage limitation exercise" since the two Davids split on the issue of whether the parties should go for a quick merger.

The meeting was described as workmanlike with no degree of hostility.

The two parties agreed to put down a joint amendment

to the Queen's Speech.

The whips will also decide who will be the spokesman for the Alliance in the forthcoming business in order to present the Speaker with one name. Otherwise MPs foresaw a contest breaking out between them, with the Speaker being left to choose whether to allow each party the right to have a spokesman in a particular debate or to deny one party the right to speak.

## The £160-million advance.

Plessey has won a £160-million tactical radio programme for the Australian Army.

Called Project Raven, it provides the Australian Army with the most advanced electronic-warfare-resistant system in the world.

Project Raven is based on the Plessey System 4000 range of HF and VHF manpack and vehicle-mounted equipment.

The Australian Army has put it through the most punishing trials imaginable since Plessey won the initial development contract.

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# Child expert sounds warning on errors in sex abuse cases

By a Staff Reporter

A leading child psychiatrist yesterday gave a warning of the long term damage that can be done to a child, even if its parents are eventually cleared of allegations of sexual abuse.

Speaking at the National Children's Bureau annual conference in London, Professor Philip Graham, dean of the Institute of Child Health, said there had been miscarriages of justice but wrong diagnosis of sexual abuse was uncommon.

He emphasized that his remarks were general and not based on events in Cleveland where 200 children have been removed from their parents in two months after suspected child abuse.

"If the accusations prove untrue and there is adequate counselling for the family, the situation is recoverable," he said. "But where there is a lack of sympathy and support, problems could go on for much longer."

A Northampton social worker, Mrs Helen Kenward, development officer for the Training Advisory Group on the Sexual Abuse of Children, said child abuse was more widespread than was once thought and had been brought into the public consciousness.

As a result, she said, there was a danger that health service professionals might become over-zealous. "But

there is a safeguard against individual over-reaction because other experts become involved, such as the family GP, and real evidence is needed before any magistrate will remove a child from home."

Dr Ronald Davie, director of the National Children's Bureau called for more resources to enable local authorities to act more sensitively in cases of suspected child abuse.

He said that a child's best interests were not always served by removing it from home but any decision needed professional experience and time.

With more resources "social workers would have the time to make these knife-edge decisions, whether to take the child away from home or take the alleged offender away from home or whether the child should remain at home under close supervision."

Mrs Rosalynne Lowe, chairman of the Health Visitors' Association, said that blaming professional health workers for all the problems associated with diagnosing child abuse was not realistic.

"I know society needs to find a scapegoat but society at large and the local community have a part to play. What about friends and neighbours of the family? Don't they have a responsibility as well?" she said.

## Calls increase to hotline help for victims

By Mark Ellis

A mother called the only telephone hotline for victims of child sex abuse in the country yesterday to disclose that her son had been abused by an older boy.

The mother's call on the Touchline number in Leeds was the eighth plea for help yesterday and she was referred to social workers.

Mrs Linda Whitaker, the project co-ordinator, said there had been increasing demand for the hotline since it opened last October. There had been 1,045 calls, from abused children as young as 10, to adults with problems caused by abuses they suffered as children.

The calls have increased threefold since the start. More experienced and mature volunteers are being recruited to man the telephone 12 hours a day at the office, which is run by the National Children's Home charity.

## Parents win back daughter in court

By Craig Seton

A young mother and father were reunited with their daughter aged five yesterday after successfully challenging medical evidence that she had been sexually abused.

Magistrates at Teesside Juvenile Court, in Middlesbrough, refused to grant Cleveland Social Services Department an interim place of safety order on the girl, who had been in care for 20 days.

Her tearful parents immediately left the court to be reunited with the girl at the home of foster parents. As they left, they said: "We are both absolutely delighted."

The couple had called Dr Raine Roberts, an expert in child abuse treatment, to examine their daughter and give evidence in court which contradicted the findings of Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, a consultant paediatrician at Middlesbrough General Hospital, that she had been sexually abused.

Dr Roberts, the clinical director of a child sexual abuse referral sector in Manchester,

told the magistrates on Wednesday that she could find no such evidence.

On the second day of the hearing yesterday, the magistrates adjourned the case until an application for a full care order by the social services department on the child can be heard on July 22.

Mr Raymond Morris, representing Cleveland Social Services, said after the case: "We no longer have any power to hold the child. She can go back to her parents."

The mother told the hearing that she would co-operate with social services if the child was returned home.

She said she did not want to cast any aspersions on Dr Wyatt's character or professional competence and nor would she seek to suggest that he had reached his conclusion in anything other than good faith.

But she said there was extreme doubt in the case and a straight conflict of medical evidence.



Mr David Scafield and Mr Graham Brown, solicitors for the 17 parents taking action over their children

## Officer suspected wrong transit van

By Michael McCarthy

The Scotland Yard detective investigating the assault on a group of schoolboys by the uniformed crew of a police transit van focused his attention on the wrong vehicle, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Det Chief Insp Norman Wilcock, of the Metropolitan Police's complaints investigations branch, took charge of the inquiry when the teenage boys were beaten by the policemen as they were returning home from a fair in Holloway, north London, in August 1983.

Mr Wilcock quickly realized that the culprits were almost certainly from one of two local district support units vans or "carriers", call signs November 30 and November 33.

But his suspicions wrongly became concentrated on November 30, the court was told, and when the schoolboys confronted officers from that carrier they could not identify them.

As a result, the case remained unsolved for two and a half years until an officer

from the "guilty" carrier, November 33, came forward and admitted responsibility.

Before the court are five officers from November 33, Police Constables Edward Main and Nicholas Wise, both aged 27, Michael Gavin and Michael Parr, both 28, and Sergeant Colin Edwards, 34.

The constables deny assaulting four of the boys, occasioning them actual bodily harm and assaulting the fifth.

With Sergeant Edwards they deny conspiring to pervert the course of justice by making false statements concerning the assaults.

Sergeant Edwards alone denies omitting to protect the victims of the attack or to bring their assailants to justice.

Mr Wilcock told the court he had become suspicious of November 30 because one of its crew members in particular seemed to answer the description given by one of the boys.

The case continues today.

## Woman foiled kidnap

A jury yesterday praised the courage of a grandmother who foiled a kidnap plot, as two men were found guilty of the crime.

The jury at Exeter Crown Court convicted the men of helping an Indian father to try to seize his runaway daughter and force her to return to an arranged marriage in India.

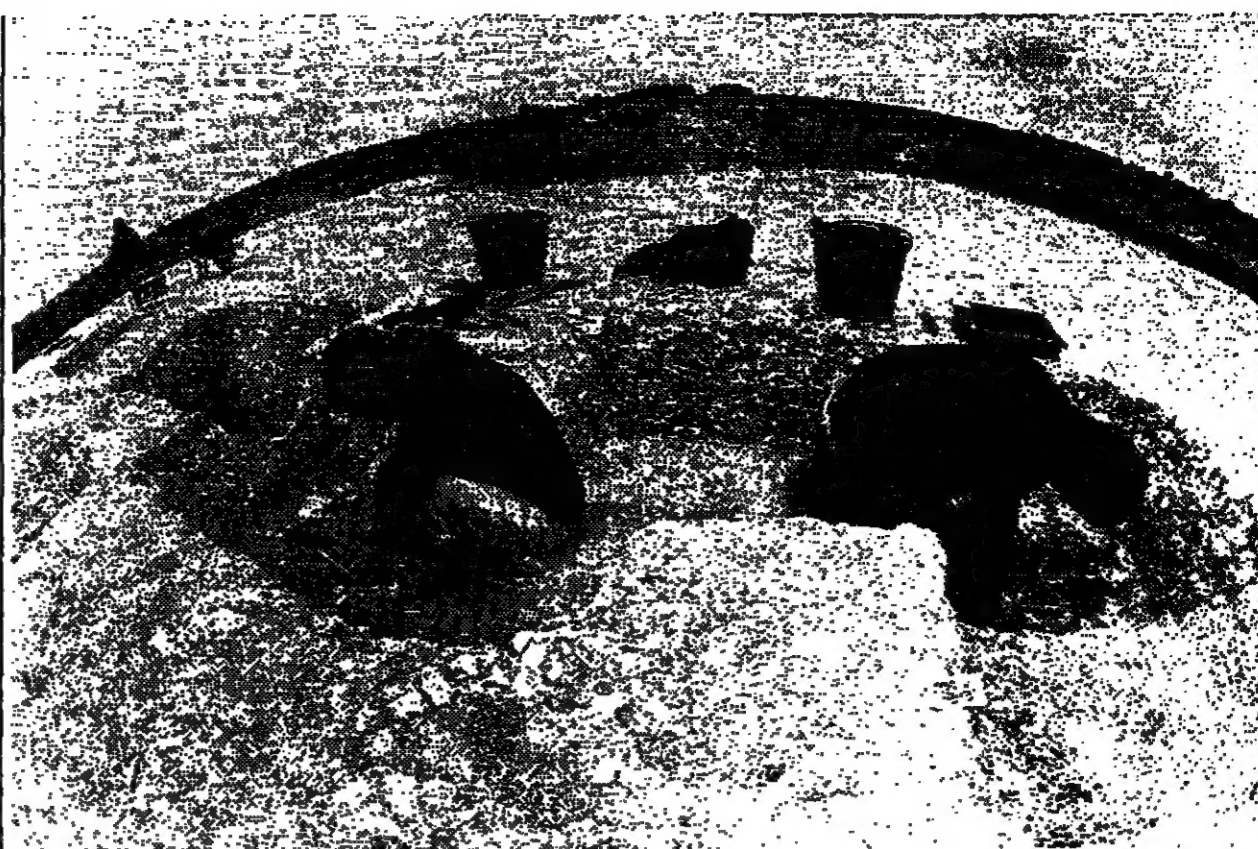
Christopher Cornish, aged 28, and Dermot Rickerby, aged 39, both of Yeovil, Somerset, denied conspiring to kidnap Miss Suryakala Raveendran in Barnstaple, Devon, last year.

Her father, Kunju Raveendran, aged 53, of Cowley, Oxford, Philip Best, aged 36, of Yeovil and Ronald Clarke, aged 38, of Eastville, Yeovil, admitted a similar charge.

All five will be sentenced today.

The jury praised Mrs Beryl Kemp, aged 53, of Litchdown Road, Barnstaple, who pulled the girl away from her kidnappers as she was bundled into a car. They recommended that she should receive a commendation for her actions.

The case continues today.



Archaeologists Sarah Donovan and Andrew Merrifield at the Romano-British burial mound (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Prehistoric riches found by builders

By John Young

The destruction caused by road building and other modern construction projects may sometimes have compensations in unearthing hitherto undiscovered and unexpected treasures.

A new four-mile by-pass looping to the south of the historic town of Dorchester is a case in point. The whole area is an archaeological cornucopia, and a mixed task force of professional archaeologists, volunteers and young people funded by the Manpower Services Commission is working against time to uncover and record the past before it is buried under concrete.

The discoveries so far include a neolithic camp, a Bronze Age defended settlement with the remains of a

small round house, and a Romano-British burial ground which has yielded about 20 skeletons.

One of the more notable finds is a pictogram, a series of man-made indentations in the chalk measuring about 15 inches across.

It is said to be the first indication that as long ago as 3,000 BC men were engaged in pictorial representation, and it has since been taken to London for casts to be made and experts are to attempt to unravel its meaning.

The neolithic camp to the south of the town is a circular earthwork about 300 ft in diameter. Half of it will be destroyed by the new road, but the rest will survive under the

grounds of Thomas Hardy's house.

The excavations are being carried out by the Trust for Wessex Archaeology and are being funded by grant of £90,000 from English Heritage, together with a contribution from the Duchy of Cornwall which owns part of the land.

Although construction of the road is due to begin next month, an official for the Department of Transport said yesterday that work would be halted to allow further excavations if more important sites were discovered.

The grant from English Heritage represents most of a £100,000 payment from the Department of Transport

which was made after an angry controversy last year over the destruction of some Iron Age settlements during improvements to the A303 in Hampshire.

Mr Andrew Lawson, the trust's director, said yesterday that the department's gesture of repentance was welcome but he feared that archaeologists in other parts of the country might resent the fact that 90 per cent of the money made available had gone to a single project.

He hoped that the Government would examine all similar cases on their merits in future and, if necessary, make funds available for excavations before construction was allowed to proceed.

## European air routes

## BCal scuppers rival's cut-price plans

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

British Caledonian yesterday appealed against the award of eight new air licences to Air Europe and effectively thwarted the plans of the holiday magnate, Mr Harry Goodman, to operate a new cut-price network of scheduled services throughout Europe this autumn.

The Civil Aviation Authority had granted the licences to Mr Goodman's airline to fly in direct competition with British Caledonian on several important European routes from Gatwick Airport.

He in turn pledged to offer lower fares and attract businessmen to his modern fleet of jets which he planned to use on charter operations when they were not flying regular scheduled services.

But now British Caledonian has lodged a formal appeal claiming that there is no room for another scheduled carrier at the congested airport. That means that it will be mid-October at the earliest before a decision is reached by Mr Paul

Hollidaymakers and businessmen were delayed for up to six hours yesterday as the 24-hour strike by French air traffic controllers plunged Europe's air services into turmoil.

Charter airlines to Spain and other Mediterranean destinations found their aircraft delayed in returning from earlier holiday flights. They were then unable to get clearance to fly across France and had to join the queue trying to re-route around French air space.

Britannia, Britain's largest, had 80 flights planned and by late afternoon were reporting average delays of about three hours with the possibility of worse to come as darkness fell.

"Every airline is trying to join the routes

avoiding the airways over France", the airline said. "We are doing our best to cope and looking after passengers by giving them free meals and if necessary accommodation."

Scheduled flights were also badly hit with airlines fighting to book coaches to ferry passengers from cities in other countries to their destinations in France.

Some German air traffic controllers were also refusing to accept re-routed flights in sympathy with their French counterparts, adding to the confusion and delays.

The 10-week-old dispute, resulting in intermittent walkouts by French controllers, shows little sign of being resolved.

## Pupils roamed streets as staff watched tennis

Parents have demanded an inquiry into why 36 pupils were left to wander the streets around Wimbledon while their teachers watched tennis.

Only eight tickets were left when 40 pupils and four teachers on a day trip from Tipton Comprehensive in Sheffield, South Yorkshire, arrived at the courts. They were taken by the teachers and four pupils and the rest were told: "Keep yourself amused until we come out."

Parents who paid £37 for each child are demanding an inquiry into why the pupils aged 13 and 14 were allowed to roam the streets unsupervised for five hours.

One parent said: "We were all horrified. We assumed when we paid out the money that it meant automatic ad-

mission to Wimbledon.

"I'm staggered that the teachers had the chance to come out and supervise the children but instead they decided to watch the tennis."

"It leaves a big question mark over how well looked after children are on school visits."

"As far as I know nothing untoward happened but anything could have."

Mr Graeme Speed, headmaster, said: "I have received several complaints from parents concerning the trip and the matter is being fully investigated with the staff concerned."

Sheffield's education department said: "The incident is being investigated with a view to disciplinary action."

## New car sales record likely this August

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

A forecast of record sales of up to 400,000 E registration cars in August is likely to create a sellers' market and eliminate much of the traditional price discounting.

Bonuses of several hundred pounds a car paid by manufacturers to dealers have largely disappeared in the face of buoyant demand with the most popular incentive being low cost finance on many cheaper models.

Salesmen are being forced to return to the traditional role of selling cars on their virtue rather than relying on huge discounts to attract customers in the wake of the decision by Austin Rover and Vauxhall to concentrate on profitability this year rather than defending their market share.

Some models are expected to be in short supply with sales forecast to beat the record of 382,000 set last August.

It remains the most important sales month for car makers as it accounts for 20 per cent of total annual registrations.

Austin Rover has previously complained that having the new prefix in August is to the advantage of car makers on the Continent where annual holidays are in August not July. British car makers have to stockpile thousands of cars for the two holiday weeks before the August rush begins.

Attempts to move the introduction of the new prefix to October have failed and the industry is now struggling to agree on an alternative date. The slow progress made in these talks means that the Government is likely to announce that the August date will be retained for 1988.

## Princess for Laos children fund tour

By Alan Hamilton

The Princess Royal will become the first member of the Royal Family to visit Laos when she tours Far East projects run by the Save The Children Fund, of which she is president, in November.

In the past year, Save The Children has spent £102,000 on clinics, hospitals and schools in the communist state on the borders of Vietnam and Cambodia, where economic development has been hampered by bitter border disputes.

The Princess, whose recently-bestowed title is regarded as a recognition by the Queen of her much-acclaimed work for the fund, will visit projects in Vientiane, the Lao capital, during a 12-day tour of the Far East.

Earlier, the Princess will visit Thailand, where she last inspected the fund's work in 1979, and where last year Save The Children spent £246,000 in joint projects with the Thai government.

## Singer given damages over court report

The Three Degrees singer, Sheila Ferguson, and her husband, Christopher Robinson, won "substantial" libel damages in the High Court yesterday over video film piracy allegations.

The singer's husband was wrongly identified as the Christopher Robinson found guilty of a massive video film fraud.

The *Daily Mail* made the error in December 1985 when reporting the trial of a video dealer accused of illegally copying films belonging to 35 film companies. The reader would have suspected the singer knew of her husband's alleged activities.

## Heavyweight fish on way

The ugly Welsh catfish from eastern Europe which can grow to 30 stone may make its appearance soon in the Midlands. An application has been made to introduce 20, 6in to 8in long, into Sharnford Lake, near Bewdley, Kidderminster.

The eel-shaped catfish feed on other fish, frogs, small mammals and birds. Britain's cool climate is likely to restrict their growth.

## Solvent abuse kills 'sad' girl

A schoolgirl who sniffed aerosols to relieve the misery of a miscarriage died from solvent abuse despite warnings from her boyfriend, an inquest at Andover, Hampshire was told yesterday.

Catherine Hill, aged 14, of Compton Square, Andover, died from heart failure after collapsing in the town centre, where she and two friends had a sniffing session using pain relieving spray. A verdict of misadventure was recorded.

## THE DUNHILL SALE IS NOW ON AT HARVEY NICHOLS



PURE COTTON JACKETS: £315 REDUCED TO £245.  
PURE COTTON TROUSERS: £69 REDUCED TO £49.  
PURE COTTON POLO SHIRTS: £49 REDUCED TO £35 OR 3 FOR £95.  
PURE COTTON BUSINESS SHIRTS: £45 REDUCED TO £29 OR 3 FOR £75.  
PURE COTTON KNITWEAR: £75 REDUCED TO £45.  
100% SILK TIES: £37.50 REDUCED TO £20 OR 3 FOR £55.



## Doctor must pay £81,000 after swindle

A doctor who helped to swindle the health service out of £100,000 was ordered yesterday to pay £81,000 in fines and costs.

Dr Sudha Vaid carried out the fraud for 10 years from her practice in Cardiff.

Vaid, aged 49, and her brother Dr Ranbir Singh Vaid obtained the money by making a series of false claims for allowances and payments.

Judge Hugh Williams fined the woman doctor £21,000 and ordered her to pay prosecution and defence costs of up to £60,000 for her part in the fraud.

He also sentenced her to a total of 21 months in jail suspended for two years and ordered her to surrender her passport.

## Fares swoop nets 60 'artful dodgers'

By Michael Horsnell

Operation Artful Dodger descended on Wimbledon with the speed of a Boris Becker serve yesterday to catch more than 60 fare dodgers and caution hundreds of other rail passengers without tickets.

About 40 inspectors from British Rail and London Transport targeted Wimbledon Station and three others along the line in an exercise aimed at recouping some of the £50 million revenue lost each year by Network SouthEast - about 4 per cent of actual takings.

The huge loss, which accounts for about two thirds of fare cheating throughout the country, was boosted last year by a run of burglaries at London stations.

Season tickets worth up to £600 each and resold for as

much as half face value, excess fare booklets, Capital cards and other tickets were stolen together with date stamps. Some of these have been recovered by police at the Broadwater Farm estate in London.

Fare dodgers arrested yesterday will be reported to the crown prosecution service, although BR and BT are mainly out to catch persistent offenders.

Inspectors will switch to other rail and Underground interchanges today.

Mr Jeremy de Rose, British Rail's Southern Region Revenue Protection Manager, who is leading the operation, estimated that its cost will be paid at least four times over by passengers deterred from

dodging fares and those forced to pay at their destination.

Ticketless passengers previously unknown to BR and BT were mostly allowed to pay their fares at the end of their journey, but many were caught out lying about where they had boarded trains.

Inspectors, armed with pocket computers to check for stolen tickets, blocked off stations near Wimbledon to passengers without tickets, so that anyone claiming at Wimbledon to have boarded a train at any of these was immediately pounced on for interview by railway police.

A London University student arriving at Southfields without a ticket said: "I got on at Liverpool Street because the queue at the booking office was too long. But I wanted to

pay when I arrived and did so. I'm not a fare dodger but it makes you think, doesn't it?"

Mr de Rose said "We are after the fraudsters and do not wish to be heavy-handed against our honest customers. There would be more investment in the facilities if we had 100 per cent honest fare paying customers."

Takings at stations along the line to Wimbledon in the next few days are expected to be up by 6 per cent in the wake of the crackdown. Mr Roger Shore, spokesman for London Transport, said: "We are talking about 3 to 5 per cent dishonest people. Why should up to 97 per cent of honest citizens subsidize this minority? They are criminals and they receive a criminal record upon conviction."



June 25 1987

# PARLIAMENT

## COMMENTARY

Geoffrey Smith

As they listened to the Queen's Speech yesterday Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues could have been forgiven more than the customary feelings of satisfaction. No British government for more than half a century has gone into a new Parliament in as strong a political position as they are.

The only comparisons that occur to me are 1983 and 1959. In 1983 Mrs Thatcher had an even larger majority and Labour was deeply demoralized. But it had just had a poor campaign under an improbable leader.

Now it has fought a campaign that has been widely acclaimed for its professional skill under a vigorous leader — and they have still done badly. So the Labour predicament looks even more serious than it did then.

### Alliance has its enemies within

In 1983 there was a lively Alliance at Labour's shoulder, ready to take over the role of the credible opposition. Now the Alliance seems to find enough enemies within, without troubling anybody else.

In 1959, as they are today, the Conservatives were celebrating their third victory in a row, even if under different leaders. Then as now the question was being asked: "Will they be there for ever?"

But in Hugh Gaiskell Labour then had a leader who knew what needed to be done to make Labour once again credible to the electorate, and he had the determination to try. The question was whether he could succeed. Two years later he had.

Perhaps Labour will now use the next two years equally fruitfully. But one would not wish to put too much money on it. In any case, Labour and the Alliance seem likely to be preoccupied with their own internal difficulties for at least the first part of this Parliament.

So ministers have the pleasing prospect of an Opposition that is divided, demoralized and diverted from what is supposed to be its main task of opposing the Government. It sounds like an easy ride for Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues.

Yet Parliament, no less than nature, abhors a vacuum. The very fact that the Government has such an assured majority over its formal opponents will provide scope for opposition elsewhere. I suspect it may come from two sources.

The larger a government's majority the more frustration there is likely to be on its back benches. Ambitious MPs look at each other and realize that their chances of office are limited.

It might tempt some Tories to seek notoriety in rebellion, and all of them would feel that they could safely express dissent without putting the Government in jeopardy. They will have plenty of opportunities for detailed opposition in a parliamentary session with such a heavy legislative programme as that outlined in this Queen's Speech.

This will have a bearing on the conduct of the Lords as well. They are always careful not to challenge any government's manifesto commitment.

There is no prospect, for example, of their simply throwing out the community charge Bill when it comes along. But they do see it as their proper function to scrutinize the details of any legislation carefully.

Lords likely to be rigorous

They are likely to be particularly rigorous when the opposition in the Commons is ineffective and the legislation is complicated. That will apply not only to the community charge Bill, but also to those on schools and housing in particular.

# The Queen's Speech at opening of the new Parliament

The following is the text of the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament today.

"My Lords and members of the House of Commons

I look forward with great pleasure to receiving His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, and His Excellency President Cossiga of Italy on state visits this year. I also look forward to being present on the occasion of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Canada in October and to visiting Australia in connection with the bicentenary next year.

My Government will stand fully by their commitments to the Nato Alliance. They will sustain Britain's contribution to Western defence by modernizing the independent nuclear deterrent through the introduction of the Trident submarine programme and the effectiveness of the nation's conventional forces.

My Government will strive for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. They strongly support the United States proposals for the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, and 50 per cent reductions in American and Soviet strategic nuclear weapons. They will strive for a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. They will seek balanced reductions leading to lower levels of conventional forces throughout Europe and the elimination of disparities which threaten Western security.

My Government will work for greater trust and confidence between East and West and for progress, especially on human rights, at the Vienna Review Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

My Government will play a leading role in the development of the European Community while safeguarding Britain's essential national interests. They will work for reform of the common agricultural policy. They will press for strict controls on Community spending and the opening of the market to financial and other services. They will work with our European partners to defend our trading interests and to press for free trade among all nations.

My Government will sustain the fight against international terrorism and trafficking in drugs. They will stand by their pledges to the people of the Falkland Islands, while seeking more normal relations with Argentina. They will fulfil their responsibilities to the people of Hong Kong and will continue to co-operate with the Chinese Government to carry out the Sino-British Joint Declaration. They will play their full part in the United Nations and the Commonwealth. They will seek peaceful and lasting solutions to the most difficult international problems, including those of the Middle East and Southern Africa. They will work for the restoration of an independent and non-aligned Afghanistan.

My Government will maintain their substantial aid programme. They will pursue proposals for international action on debt to help some of the poorest countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Members of the House of Commons: Estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and members of the House of Commons: My Government will continue to pursue policies of sound financial management designed further to reduce inflation and to promote enterprise and increased employment. They will maintain firm control of public expenditure so that it continues to fall as a proportion of national income and permits further reductions in the burden of taxation. Legislation will be brought forward shortly to implement the tax changes proposed in the last Budget but not yet enacted.

My Government will consult the Manpower Services Commission with a view to providing a comprehensive employment service for unemployed people. There will be

guaranteed places on the Youth Training Scheme for school-leavers under 18 who do not go into employment. Legislation will be introduced to enable benefit to be withheld from those who refuse a place.

My Government will take action to raise standards throughout education and to extend parental choice. Legislation will be introduced to provide for a national curriculum for schools, delegation of school budgets and greater autonomy for schools. It will also reform the structure of education in Inner London, give greater independence to polytechnics and certain other colleges and support the establishment of city technology colleges.

Measures will be brought before you to effect a major reform of housing legislation in England and Wales.

In all these policies, my Government will have special regard to the needs of inner cities. Action will be taken to encourage investment and to increase enterprise and employment in those areas.

A Bill will be introduced to abolish domestic rates in England and Wales and to make new arrangements for the finance of local government.

Measures will be introduced to promote further competition in the provision of local authorities' services.

Legislation will be introduced to enable the water and sewerage functions of the water authorities in England and Wales to be privatized.

My Government remain determined to tackle the problems of crime. They will carry out their plans to increase the resources available to the police, and will establish a national organization to promote crime prevention. A Bill will be introduced to improve the working of criminal justice.

A Bill will be introduced to reform the system of firm but fair immigration control.

Legislation will be introduced to give greater flexibility in licensing hours.

Legislation will be introduced to improve the rights of individual members with respect to their trade unions and to provide further protection against trade union enforcement of closed shops.

A Bill will be introduced to reform the law of copyright and intellectual property.

My Government will maintain and improve the health and social services and will complete the introduction of the reformed social security system.

My Government will continue to support farming. They will help farmers to diversify, and will introduce legislation to encourage the planting of farm woodlands.

Legislation will be introduced to improve the provision of rented housing in Scotland. Measures will be introduced to strengthen schools councils in Scotland and to improve the management of Scottish education.

In Northern Ireland, my Government will seek an agreed basis on which greater responsibility can be devolved to representatives of the people. They will work unrelentingly for the defeat of terrorism. They will build upon the constructive relations established with the Republic of Ireland in security and other matters.

Measures will be introduced to assist the merchant shipping industry.

My Government will bring forward legislation to improve the arrangements for legal aid.

Other measures will be laid before you.

My Lords and members of the House of Commons: I trust that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

## Kinnock onslaught on schools plan

The Government's plan to replace rates with a community charge was strongly condemned by the Leader of the Opposition as a method of making people pay for their vote.

Using the electoral register, Mr Neil Kinnock said, the only way to avoid the "poll tax" would be to surrender the right to vote. It was "no representation without taxation".

He also attacked the Government's plans for education, which would, he said, end free schooling.

Having congratulated the mover and seconder of the Loyal Address, Mr Kinnock said that the first Queen's Speech in any Parliament was interesting not only for the programme it set out but also for the people who would be pursuing that programme. There had been further changes made in the Cabinet. Mr John Biffen had been sacked, an act which deprived the Cabinet of its last remaining veritable laughter.

Others, like Mr Peter Walker, had new jobs. Rumour had it that when Mr Walker went to No 10 to speak to the Prime Minister she said: "I want you to take responsibility for Wales" and he said: "But I have done Agriculture, Fisheries and Food since 1979, thus betraying his extensive knowledge of the principality."

That appointment proved that the Prime Minister, contrary to what some critics said, did have a sense of humour. It also showed her contempt for Wales.

There were also rising stars, such as Mr John Moore, new Secretary of State for Social Services. He used to be a veritable evangelist of Heathism. It was said to see such a shift of loyalties. Perhaps the most charitable thing which could be said about him was that he was a good man fallen among ambitions.

But how would the present ministers use their power in Government? Would it be as Mr Biffen recommended, with circumspection, or would the power be used ruthlessly to increase the theft of powers of local democracy?

Would it be used in a way which ignored the overwhelming vote and indisputable views of the people of Scotland? Would it be used centrally to unify or savagely to deprive and divide?

All the signs were that this Government, like the one before, would be using that power malevolently to de-control rents and leave private tenants to the whims of unscrupulous landlords. To conscript youngsters into training schemes regardless of the usefulness of the schemes.

It would use its power to break up the idea in a way Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, had said a few years ago would result in a rump of poorer, deprived boroughs and huge increases in administrative costs.

That of course was when Mr Baker was the soggier of wets. Now he had given himself over to the desiccated tendency, using half-baked experiments on children other than his own.

He was going to end free schooling and start charging for what he, in his prejudice and ignorance, called "extras". He made the offer of provision for everyone and then told them that if they wanted it they were going to have to pay.

Today ministers said pay for field trips, music, sport, cookery and art. Tomorrow they would say pay for books — indeed, they were doing that already — and the day after they would be saying pay for teachers.

The Government knew the price of everything and the value of nothing. Not content with charging for health care and education the Government was also going to use the poll tax to make people pay to vote (protests).

The Government was said to be ready to roll back the state, but the reality was that it was ready to roll the state over anything that stood in its way.

The proposed poll tax would mean that the people of democratic Britain would have to pay for their vote. If the poll tax was introduced in England and Wales it would mean, as in Scotland, inclusion on a register of voters. The only way not to pay would be to surrender the right to vote.

Under the poll tax system the Government proposed to turn a basic democratic right of no taxation without representation into no representation without taxation.

A vote in this British democracy would cost an average of £205 for each adult a year. The Government knew that very well, having said in its White Paper of 1984 that a poll tax could be seen as a tax on the right to vote. So it knew what it was doing yet still it was going ahead with making the exercise of democratic rights in this country conditional upon registration and paying a tax.

That was only one among many reasons that had always existed, why governments of every colour in this country and other democracies had rejected a poll tax.

In the United States, whose tax system the Prime Minister was said to admire, the 24th Amendment to the Constitution laid down that no poll tax should be allowed to deny or abridge the rights of American citizens to vote.

In 1987, the Government of Mrs Thatcher was insisting on introducing just such a tax and everything that went with it. It had been forbidden under the constitution of our sister democracy and should be forbidden by any decent government in this country.

The Prime Minister did not want a free society as the Opposition understood it; she wanted a fee-paying society.

Inevitably the Government was decreasing opportunities, increasing poverty, multiplying division and diminishing democracy.

It wanted to close all the doors of opportunity that people needed to pass through if their individual freedom was not to be just fine words.

The maxim of modern Conservatism was: if you cannot pay, stay away. If you cannot afford the fee, you cannot afford to be really free.

That system had been buried by history and the decent consensus of all parties decades ago. It would be buried again.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that Mr Kinnock had seemed very long on words and short on content.

"I began to understand why he had lost the general election. He also seemed to address many of his remarks to some of the shillshouts of the 1930s. They have no answer whatever to the population of a country of home-owning, share-owning and savings-owning people."

"People know full well that they have a higher standard of living than ever before."

That came from co-operation between Government and people which had brought about economic strength and standards of health care and social security which the country had never had before.

There were encouraging business surveys from the CBI and chambers of commerce, lower mortgage rates, lower gas prices, a £2 billion investment programme in British Telecom and an OECD forecast that Britain would have the fastest growth of all industrial countries.

The best news was the continuing fall in unemployment, confirmed by last month's figures. Apart from Northern Ireland, they had fallen throughout the country and fastest in Wales, the North-west, the West Midlands and the North.

There were good balance of payments figures; inflation was at 4 per cent — too high but better than the 7 per cent with which Labour was happy to start.

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Mr Neil Kinnock: The Government proposes "no representation without taxation".

forgotten by those who made easy election promises, but the result of the election showed that people were not taken in by them in any way.

The Government's policies had brought better living standards and better standards of health care and social services than ever before. That had confirmed the sense and soundness of their policies (Labour protests).

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"It is one reason, this bringing of independence and power to the people, why Mr Kinnock did so badly in that election."

"They didn't want the policies of collectivism. They want the capacity and ability and opportunity to own their own houses, shares and many many other things."

Mrs Thatcher added: "Now we have a new task. Just as we took power from the trade union bosses and restored it to their members, we must now extend to people new freedoms and responsibilities in housing, education and local authority finance."

These would be the subject of three major Bills, signalled in the Gracious Speech.

"We shall abolish the domestic rates, a grossly unfair tax, and replace them with the community charge."

The new unified business rate would protect business and jobs in the inner cities from the councils which struck at wealth and job creation by imposing very high rates.

"In spite of these high rates, some local authorities have plunged recklessly into debt. This Government has never stood behind the debts of local

authorities and will not do so now."

Rent controls had reduced the private sector to a mere 8 per cent of the housing market with the result that there was almost a municipal monopoly on rented housing.

"It is high time for the council monopoly to be replaced by individual choice. We shall therefore introduce major housing reforms in this session."

The reform of education was the third of the fundamental

reforms. Although in many local authorities, children were receiving an excellent education, in others there was widespread dissatisfaction. In too many schools education did not represent what the parents wanted or what the children needed.

The Bill would enable maintained schools to opt out of local authority control and to become independent schools. Before the debate on the Queen's Speech started, the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, announced the main subjects to be debated during the remaining five days.

Today the main topic will be foreign affairs. On Monday the main topic will be the social and economic division of the nation and the regions of Britain.

Tuesday: Deprivation and equality of opportunity. Wednesday: The cities, local services and education. Thursday: The use of national resources.

authority control where parents and governing bodies so wished and would be funded directly by the Department of Education and Science.

"Mr Kinnock knew that when he made his mischievous statement at that Dispatch Box. He knows no fees will be payable."

Mr Kinnock asked if she was saying that there would be no requirement that could be enforced by a local education authority or maintained school that would make provision for music, field trips, art or sport or any other subject dependent on parental contribution or payment of any fee.

Mrs Thatcher: These schools will be on the same financial basis as local education authority schools. Their fees... (loud Labour laughter and chants of "Fees, fees")

...their finances will not come from the local education authorities. Their finances will come from the DES. There will be no fees payable by the parents."

Mr Kinnock: Will she ensure that the legislation required to permit schools to opt out will prohibit the charging of fees as a condition of entry?

What she describes as extras could be made subject to charges. Is she proposing that the law be changed so that schools could charge fees for what she calls extras?

Mrs Thatcher said that cases were now going through the courts. The Secretary of State (Mr Baker) was now having consultation upon the results of those cases.

The Government would enlarge the right of parents to choose those schools, which would best meet the needs of their children. This legislation set out to achieve the most far-reaching reform of education since the 1944 Education Act.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP, asked about the selection procedure of those schools.

Would they follow the same non-selective procedures ap-

plied by the local authority or would the headmaster be able to choose. That was the crucial question?

Mrs Thatcher: When a school opts out, it will opt out in the same character that it has inside the local education system.

This year the Speech identified 17 Bills for the present session, and overall the Government's legislative programme was one of the most substantial and radical in recent years.

Mrs Thatcher spoke of the Government's determination to keep Britain's defences strong and to work for reductions in the overall numbers of nuclear weapons.

She said that Britain had taken a lead in shaping the West's position in the negotiations on intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

She concluded amid Conservative cheers: "The achievements of the last two terms of Conservative government show that (the people's trust) is well placed, and trust in the people will continue to be the foundation for the achievements of our third term."

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said that it was right for leaders of opposition parties to acknowledge the personal achievement of the Prime Minister in being the first political leader this century to be returned to power three times in succession.

But the policies put forward in the Queen's Speech would do nothing to heal the growing social, economic and political divisions in the country.

The Conservatives had got 42 per cent of the popular vote but they had a duty to the other 58 per cent. This Queen's Speech indicated that the Government did not recognize that duty.

Mr Leon Brittan (Richmond, Yorks, C) said that he warmly welcomed the Queen's Speech as it was a radical programme of reform showing no loss of momentum. The Government was firmly in command of the political agenda and its programme was not just opportunistic but based on clear principle.

Mr David Blunkett (Sheffield, Brightside, Lab), in a maiden speech, said that on the day after the election he was probably the only member of the Labour Party who could say he was looking on the bright side.

His constituents did not spend their days wondering which would be the best investment to make on the Stock Exchange, but how to use what money they had to ensure their children had food on the table and clothes on their back.

The ever-increasing dependence of some people on state benefits was caused by greater poverty and so the Government's words about reducing dependence would ring hollow to them.

## Churchill calls for one nation

Mr Winston Churchill (Devon, C), moving the Loyal Address thanking the Queen for her Gracious Speech, paid tribute to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's general election victory.

He said that he would like to draw something to the attention of those self-important "tele-pundits" who had recently been pontificating and suggesting that Mrs Thatcher might lay down her burden during this Parliament.

"At the likely time of the next election, around 1991, she will be of equal age to Mr Churchill when he formed his first Administration."

"While not wishing to depress the Leader of the Opposition, I feel sure he will be aware that even as we enter the new millennium, she will still be two years younger than Mr Churchill when he formed his second Administration (Conservative Laughter)."

Britain was experiencing a painful change brought about by a third industrial revolution in which the production worker was being displaced by robots and computers.

It was no accident that Scotland, Wales and the North of England should have suffered disproportionately in job losses. The only answer must be to embrace the new technologies with the aim of becoming world leaders.

The problems of industrial decline and urban decay could not be solved by throwing money about mindlessly.

A new partnership was needed between central and local government on the one hand and private enterprise on the other to regenerate the inner cities and to provide new industrial and commercial life blood.

"The British people are finding a new self-confidence and Britain is acquiring a new respect in the world."

"The programme underlines the Government's determination to roll forward the frontiers of prosperity to all quarters of our country so that we can truly become one nation."

## General election results

The following are corrections to the general election results supplement, published on June 13:

BERKSHIRE EAST			
Electorate 57,821 (51,512)	%votes		
MacKay, A.J. (C)	38,094 65.9		
Murray, Mrs L.K. (SDP/AN)	18,458 32.4		
Bones, R.J.E. (Lab)	9,269 16.2		
C majority	22,226 39.5		
Total vote 58,849	Turnout 73.8%		
No Change			
Swing SDP/AN to C 4.0%			
NORTHWOOD			
Electorate 56,802 (55,883)	%votes		
Freder, J.D. (Lab)	18,259 32.4		
Greve, D.C.J. (C)	13,554 23.9		
Noble, M.M. (SDP/AN)	5,579 10.0		
Jackson, F.M. (RAB)	171 0.3		
Hammond, R.J. (CJ) (SDI)	155 0.4		
C majority	4,723 12.5		
Total vote 57,396	Turnout 67.0%		
Swing C to Lab 2.3%			
BARKING EAST			
Electorate 27,211 (27,611)	%votes		
Wright, S. (SDP/AN)	28,519 53.8		
Wright, M.P. (C)	12,296 23.2		
Wright, S.J. (SDP)	11,071 21.1		
Wright, P.M. (Lab)	125 0.3		
Wright, A.B. (CSD/MSG)	127 0.2		
C majority	16,217 30.6		
Total vote 52,976	Turnout 73.3%		
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## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH: REACTION

## Minister moves to allay 'Scottish effect' in London

By Christopher Warman  
Property Correspondent

The Government moved swiftly yesterday in an attempt to head off opposition from Conservative backbenchers over the proposed new community charge to replace domestic rates which was put forward in the Queen's Speech.

Mr Michael Howard, Minister for Local Government, who is responsible for implementing the new charge, admitted there were particular difficulties.

Rumblings in the party at the damage such a new tax might inflict on the Government, in the light of the election results in Scotland, where the poll tax has been imposed, have erupted among London MPs.

Sir George Young, a former environment minister, said on the BBC's radio programme Today that the new charge could mean that the millionaire in Wembley paid exactly the same as the individual in a bedsit in Harlesden.

"If you are going to introduce a new tax, it ought to be related to the capacity of the individual to pay it."

The measure will be fought by the Opposition as fiercely as it attacked similar proposals for Scotland.

Many Conservative MPs are also uneasy about it, suspect-

## RATES

ing that the party's poor showing in Scotland was in part attributable to the switch away from rates.

They would prefer the Government to wait and see how the new system is received before pressing ahead with a similar scheme in England and Wales.

The Bill is expected to be introduced in the autumn, and the community charge, described by the Opposition as a poll tax, operating by 1990.

Mr Howard, who will be responsible for piloting the community charge Bill through Parliament, yesterday insisted that the Government had no plans to back-pedal on the proposals, saying that they were firmly committed to the policy.

He said, however: "There are one or two issues where decisions remain to be taken".

Those concerned the transitional arrangements between the ending of domestic rates and the full implementation of the new system.

"Here we shall be paying particular attention to London, where, because of the extreme spending policies of the Inner London Education Authority, there are particular

difficulties which we have to look at very carefully."

Mr Howard said that on the basis of the authority's spending, the community charge in London could amount to as much as £311 per person a year. In Scotland, where the legislation has already been passed, the expected community charge rate is about £250.

Earlier, at a lunch for businessmen, Mr Howard said the present system was unfair, since only 18 million adults out of 35 million paid rates, and only 12 million paid them in full, while one in two paid nothing towards local services.

Outside London the cost will on average be less under the new system, though without the safety net most of the largest cities would see an increased charge for the individual.

The "safety net" provision is to ensure that any extreme increases would be cushioned during a transitional period.

The community charge will be payable by adults over the age of 18, with the mentally handicapped and old people living in homes and hospitals exempt.

Non-domestic rates for commerce and industry are to be linked to inflation.

## Councils will be forced to privatize

## LOCAL SERVICES

A new local government Bill will be introduced in the Commons today which will vastly extend the privatization of council services throughout Britain (Our Political Correspondent writes).

The proposed legislation will force local authorities to put six key services out to tender: refuse collection, street cleansing, catering, cleaning of buildings, ground maintenance, and vehicle repair.

The measures will particularly hit Labour-controlled councils who have held out against privatization, and the Bill will be drafted to ensure that local authorities do not put unnecessary restrictions on private-sector tenders or prevent fair competition.

The Government will also include provisions to stop left-wing councils from using ratepayers' money to fund party political propaganda.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, also intends to stop Labour authorities from imposing political conditions on companies applying for council work - such as having no contact with South Africa.

Many of the Bill's proposals were included in the local government plans presented to the last parliament.



The Queen walking through the Royal Gallery at Westminster during the State Opening of Parliament

## National curriculum heads six proposals

A promise in the Queen's Speech to raise standards throughout education introduces six specific pledges (Our Education Correspondent writes).

They are to introduce a national curriculum, give schools control of their budgets, allow some to opt out of local authority control, support the establishment of city technology colleges, reform the structure of the Inner London Education Authority and give greater independence to polytechnics and some large colleges.

Most of the proposals were roundly condemned by teaching unions.

## EDUCATION

The National Association of Head Teachers said it wanted more money and more staff; the National Union of Teachers said the only choice the proposals offered parents was paying up or losing out. The plans were also criticized by the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, promised to expand on the proposals during the debate on the Queen's Speech next week.

## Labour rules out illegal moves on Ridley revolution

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

## HOUSING

Councils that defy the law over the Government's proposed housing Bill will receive no support from the Labour leadership in Parliament, it was disclosed yesterday.

Although Labour plans to mount a vigorous campaign inside and outside the Commons against the Bill, which aims to weaken council control over housing, leading figures such as Mr John Cunningham, its environment spokesman, are determined to avoid a repetition of past rebellions by authorities such as Lambeth and Liverpool over local government reform.

Labour leaders acknowledged yesterday that the so-called "loony left" had damaged its prospects at the polls.

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, replying to the Queen's Speech in the Commons, accused ministers of planning a malevolent use of power and claimed that its housing proposals would leave tenants to the "mercy of unscrupulous private landlords".

But there is also evidence that left-wing Labour councillors may be prepared to adopt a more conciliatory stance towards the Government.

Two papers drawn up by Mrs Margaret Hodge, leader of the Association of London Authorities, to be discussed by the capital's council leaders today reject a repetition of past confrontations.

Labour's precise tactics against the new Bill will not, however, become clear until the formation of the new Shadow Cabinet.

Yesterday's Queen's Speech confirmed that Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, intends revolutionary changes in housing policy to be set out in a Bill to be presented in the autumn.

Some six million council tenants will be given the right to choose a different landlord under a plan aimed at breaking up big estates.

Details were not spelt out yesterday but ministers have said that transfers to approved landlords such as housing associations or building societies would be by majority vote of tenants living in a council block. Individuals living in council houses would also be allowed to opt out of local authority control.

Other changes include the setting up of housing action trusts to take over the running and renovation of public housing from municipal control; moves to revive the private rented sector and bring back into use 500,000 empty properties; deregulation of the activities of housing associations and the directing of improving grants to priority targets.

## Levy on audio tapes

A 10 per cent levy for copyright holders will be added to the price of blank audio tapes in exchange for legalizing home taping under the Government's intellectual property Bill (Our Political Staff write).

It will be part of its modernization of the copyright laws which was shelved in the last session.

The Bill is expected to start in the House of Lords with fierce lobbying by the various interests involved in innovation, information technology and the arts.

## COPYRIGHT

The ban on schools recording television programmes will be lifted. Pop stars, musicians and authors are to have better protection to prevent exploitation.

Patent law will also be reformed to make it easier to produce well-established drugs and cut costs.

The Home Taping Rights Campaign, representing users and manufacturers, last night condemned the new levy.

## Cautious links with Dublin proposed

By Richard Ford

## ULSTER

The Government is to develop constructive links with the Irish Republic, but in the Queen's Speech emphasized the need for devolution within Northern Ireland.

The cautious wording of its aims for the province made no mention of the Anglo-Irish agreement, in an attempt to ensure that Unionists who have recently returned to Westminster did not feel rebuffed.

With pressure mounting for

Unionist leaders to enter private discussions with the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Alliance party before the end of the summer, the Government want to make their position as flexible as possible and to do nothing to discourage the growing desire within the Irish community for dialogue to begin.

Ministers and the wider

"loyalist" community hope that with the general election over and Mrs Thatcher returned to power with a three figure majority, the Unionists and other parties may move towards tentative discussions about the future.

Mr James Molyneux, leader of the Official Unionist party, said it looked as though the Government was trying to not to rub salt into a wound.

The Government is waiting to see if Unionists will resume informal contact with them.

However, a meeting between the Unionist leader and the Prime Minister is considered premature.

Meanwhile Mrs Thatcher will meet Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, during next week's European heads of government summit in Brussels.

It will be their first meeting for almost five years and is a delicate diplomatic mission given the Prime Minister's views on Mr Haughey and in particular his attitude during the Falklands conflict.

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## Inner city initiative will act on everything from skill training to the environment

# Mrs Thatcher journeys to change the social landscape

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

At 3am on June 12, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, safe in the knowledge that she had won a third term, climbed the steps at Conservative Central Office to receive the acclaim of her supporters.

"We must do something about the inner cities", she declared, setting the tone for her new Government as she embarked on a mission to change the political and social landscape of a crucial part of the country.

Her many critics have predicted that her rescue package, relying on self-help to break the cycle of urban decay, will end in failure. But she and her closest colleagues believe it is the only way to ensure that all the people share in what she is convinced is the beginning of Britain's economic miracle.

### It is the only way to ensure that all share in the economic miracle

The reasons which directed the Prime Minister to an assault on the problems of the inner cities are manifold: her seemingly limitless ambition for her party and administration, her quest to eradicate socialism and the fact that many Conservatives are becoming uneasy about the widening gap between the haves and the have nots, a realization that is graphically, if far from accurately, summarized as the North/South divide.

One important event on Mrs Thatcher's road to giving detailed attention to the cause of the urban poor the Prime Minister's visit to the Metro

Centre in Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, on June 3.

That day started badly for Mrs Thatcher. Against the background of an opinion poll showing Conservative support collapsing in Scotland, she was given a grilling at her Glasgow press conference.

Smarting, she flew to Gateshead and saw there what will soon be the largest shopping and leisure complex in Europe. Her mood was transformed. She was enthusiastic after touring the complex, built with local labour, which has brought 6,000 new jobs, 136 new shops and a £180 million investment to the south bank of the Tyne.

This, she insisted privately, was a superb example of what could be achieved through fruitful marriage of public and private sectors in an enterprise zone freed from normal planning controls and high business rates. Any doubts about the importance of inner city revival and the correctness of her planned solution seemed to evaporate that day.

She knew as she climbed the steps to address the crowd in the early hours of June 12 that the tradition of one nation Conservatism (of which she counts herself a disciple, in spite of the gibes of opponents) had been dealt a blow. She faced a task requiring all her energies and the best efforts of her Cabinet. The intellectual and policy framework had been laid in the manifesto long before the inspiration of Gateshead.

Lord Young of Graffham, then Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Norman Tebbit, party chairman, Mr

Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Environment, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Professor Griffiths, urged a willing Prime Minister to switch her attention to social issues and to make inner cities her battleground.

A close source paraphrased those discussions like this: "Prime Minister, you have achieved the first half of Thatcherism. You have achieved economic rectitude, convinced people about the benefits of privatization and that your good housekeeping is right. Now you must put meat on the bones."

### The intellectual and policy framework had been laid in the manifesto

As one minister puts it: "We must tell the people: 'We will bring you the tools and materials to do things yourself.'"

Mrs Thatcher has moved fast. Lord Young and Mr Kenneth Clarke, his Cabinet-rank deputy at the Department of Employment, have moved across to the Department of Trade and Industry, bringing with them the Central Unit responsible for the job creating aspects of the inner city initiative.

In another move that underlines the importance of the policy to the Government's fortunes, Mrs Thatcher will chair a Cabinet committee of senior ministers on the issue.

Mr John Patten, who was closely involved in the formulation of housing policy at Environment, has been transferred to the Home Office where he will

assume responsibility for law and order and has promised a new crime prevention strategy aimed at urban areas.

Mr David Trippier, formerly a junior minister in charge of small businesses, has moved across to Environment where he will have special responsibility for co-ordinating policy.

The changes have not been without tensions. The Government confirmed that Lord Young would have overall control of inner cities policy, although Mr Ridley's Environment department has by far the heaviest legislative burden and most of the money.

The following list shows the policies, manpower and money allocated to the inner city initiative, although the Government intends making more changes when the lessons of the first efforts are absorbed.

Under the Inner Cities Directorate, Department of Environment: Urban programme: £320 million a year to 57 local authorities identified as areas of deprivation. Grants of £30 million a year for urban development and regeneration to help private firms reclaim derelict land.

Derelict land grant: £80 million a year now intended for city areas for local authorities and private firms to reclaim derelict land.

Urban development corporations: £100 million a year to existing London docklands and Merseyside development corporations with powers over planning and housing. These have generated £4 of private sector money for every £1 of state funds; £100 to £160 million over six or seven years earmarked for each of five

new UDCs being set up in the Black Country, Manchester, Teesside, South Tyneside and Cardiff.

New mini-UDCs to be set up in urban areas less severely hit.

Under housing directorate: Estate action unit: Advises local authorities on refurbishing and reviving council estates; £75 million a year spent in this field.

Housing action trusts: To be set up on a pilot basis to take over and renovate local authority housing and pass it to different tenants and ownerships such as co-operatives or approved private landlords.

Land register scheme: Aimed at stopping councils and nationalized industries from hoarding surplus sites.

### Total cost of all DoE inner city initiatives: £650 million a year

Enterprise zones: Offer a range of incentives, chiefly a 10-year exemption from rates, tax concessions and less red tape, aimed at attracting firms to set up or expand in urban areas. Total cost about £150 million a year in 28 areas. Total cost of all DoE inner city initiatives: £650 million a year. Linked legislation planned for new Parliament: A Bill to abolish the rating system.

A Bill to enable council tenants to opt out and choose private landlords.

A Bill forcing councils to put out many services to competitive tender.

Under Central Unit, Department of Trade and Industry (in process of

transferring from Department of Em-

ployment): Eight inner city task forces set up in 1985 aimed at giving local residents skill training and a starter base for setting up their own firms. Areas covered are North Kensington and Peckham in London, Bristol, Leicester, Middlesbrough, Leeds, Handsworth and Moss Side in Manchester.

Eight more to be set up shortly in Coventry, Preston, Doncaster, Hartlepool, Nottingham, Rochdale, Wolverhampton and Tower Hamlets in London.

Total state funds: £19 million a year, which has produced an extra £14 million of private money. Staffing: Central Unit - 20 people, mainly Civil Servants. Existing eight task forces - 47, made up of Civil Servants and outside consultants.

Department of Education and Science: Plans for 20 city technology colleges funded directly from Whitehall and run by charitable trusts aimed at giving inner city pupils a high-tech education.

Linked legislation: A "great education reform Bill" introducing a national core curriculum, devolution of school budgets to heads and governors, regular testing of pupils, allowing popular schools to expand to their physical limits and permitting individual schools to opt out of local authority control. London boroughs to be allowed to opt out of the Inner London Education Authority.

Home Office:

A new push on crime prevention in the inner cities to include measures to promote greater security in the design of housing estates.

## EEC attempt at harmony on food could hit standards

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A packet of hedgehog flavour crisps need not contain hedgehog. But if the crisps are labelled hedgehog, flavoured, they are legally required to do so.

That singularly useless snippet of information is among the confusions and absurdities described in a new booklet published today by Consumers in the European Community Group.

The book contrives to suggest that on the one hand the regulations are unnecessarily complex and contradictory but that on the other the eagerness of Brussels to harmonize standards may result in our food becoming worse, not better.

"Food should be fun", it says.

But deep in the British character is a belief that enjoying food is somehow immoral, and that fancy sauces are used to disguise inferior food rather than for pleasure.

It is not the role of consumer organizations, or governments, to tell people what they should and should not eat, it says.

But consumers should have as much information made available to them as possible, and they look to governments and increasingly to the European Community to set and maintain food standards which protect them from hazards.

Eating habits and traditions vary greatly from country to country, and each member state is sensitive about its own standards of safety and quality.

There are wide variations in the composition of foods such as meat products and bread,

but the overall objective of establishing a single market requires the rules to be brought into line.

"The harmonization and approximation of laws are to be welcomed, but only if achieved at the highest level, particularly where public health and safety are concerned", the booklet says.

Countries may also be reluctant to accept legislation which means changes in food and drink for which they are famous.

The commission's proposals for harmonization also raise doubts in that it is mainly interested in removing barriers to trade.

Consumers are increasingly concerned about modern methods of agriculture relying on the use of powerful chemicals which may be toxic if misused or overused.

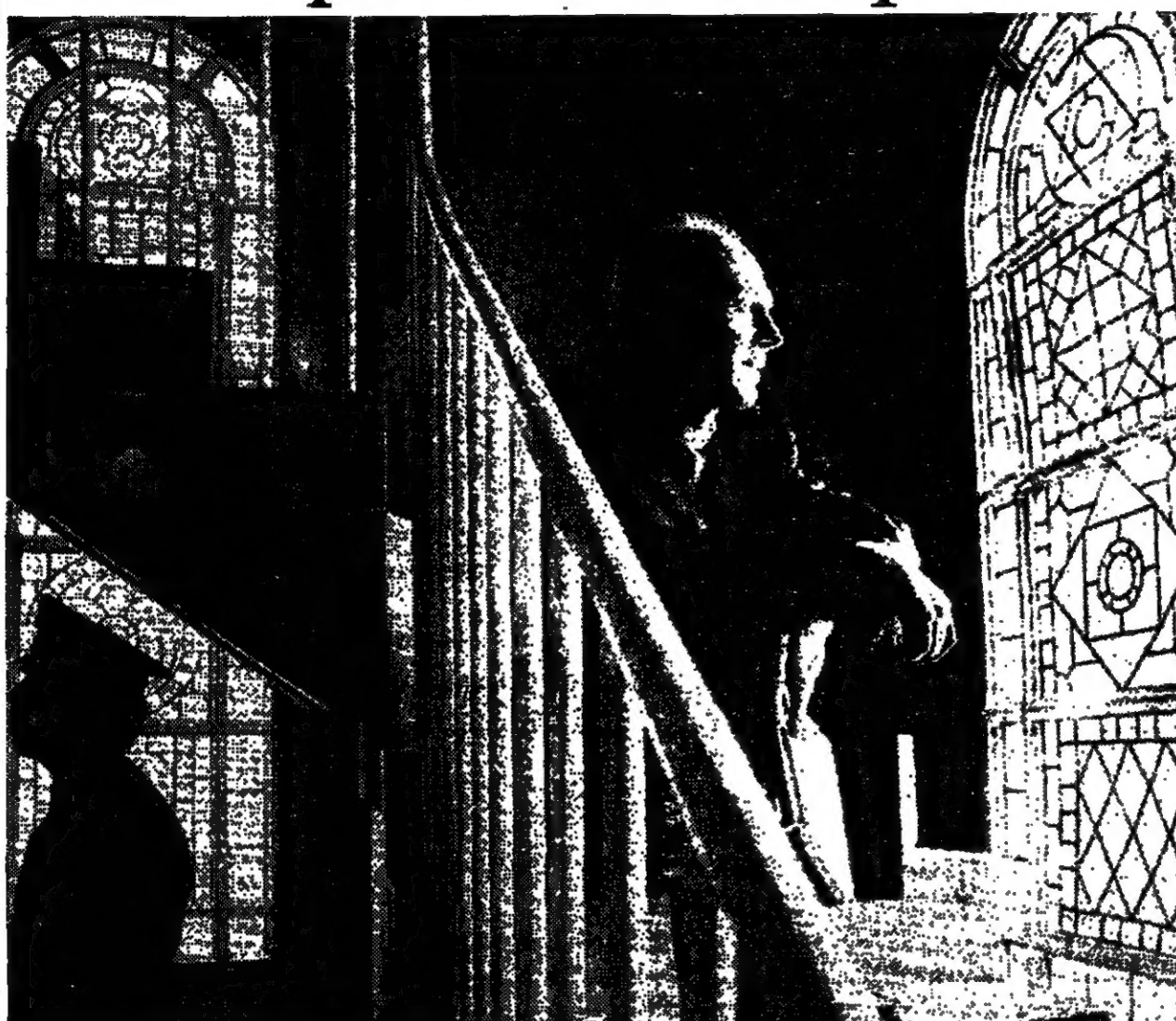
The use, safety and labelling of additives in processed foods is also a jungle of anomalies. For example in France sulphur dioxide may be added to wine but not used as a preservative in sausages.

British consumers are used to having their tinned peas dyed bright green, while the French are happy with the greyish colour which canning imparts to their *petit pois*.

But the group's fears of a headlong rush towards Euro-standardization appear to be confirmed by the admission that it took the Community 10 years to reach agreement on mineral waters, while the jams directive had a gestation period of no fewer than 14 years.

A *Hot Potato: Food Policy in the EEC* (Consumers in the European Community Group, 24 Tufnell Street, London SW1P 3RB; £2).

## A chaplain's view of prison



Monsignor Richard Atherton, principal Roman Catholic chaplain, Home Office Prisons, and former chaplain at Wormwood Scrubs, reflecting in the prison chapel on his 20 years as prison chaplain. His book, *Summons to Serve*, published this week, tells of life behind the walls, with a discussion of the faults of the penal system. (Photograph: John Rogers).

## Air crash deaths by 'dry drowning'

An experienced airline pilot and his wife, a stewardess, "dry drowned" after their light aircraft ditched into the sea off the French coast, an inquest at Portsmouth decided yesterday.

Mr Brian Dicks, aged 56, and his wife Estelle, aged 36, died after their Piper Super Cub ran out of fuel 15 miles short of Dinard as they headed for a weekend in France with other members of the Classic Flying Club from Staverton airfield, Gloucestershire.

The inquest was told that

the couple's bodies were not recovered from the water for more than three hours after they made a distress call.

Police Constable David Thomas said death certificates returned from France, indicating the cause as drowning, were nonsensical as a French undertaker reported no water was found in the couple's lungs.

Mr David Mearns, accident investigator for the Department of Transport, told the hearing that he had consulted

a senior RAF pathologist over the apparent conflict.

Mr Mearns said: "You do not need to have water in the lungs for a type of dry drowning. It can be caused by the shock and dropping of the body temperature."

Mr James Kenroy, Portsmouth's deputy coroner, accepted that the couple drowned without water in their lungs. He recorded the cause of death as drowning from exposure to the sea. The verdicts were accidental death.

## Cocaine haul set at £13.5m

Cocaine seized in Britain's biggest haul was estimated at £13.5 million yesterday when Roy Garner, aged 51, became the fourth person to appear in court in connection with the raid at Harley Street.

Mr Garner, a businessman, of Cannon Lodge, Cannon Hill, Southgate, north London, was remanded in custody until July 2 when he appeared at Guildhall Magistrates' Court.

He was accused of illegally importing the drug into Cornwall and elsewhere in the UK on or before August 20 last year.

After the raid on a block of flats at Harley Street last weekend, 33kg of cocaine was recovered.

Two guns and £2 million in cash had also been seized.

The hearing was told that inquiries were continuing.

On Wednesday, two Americans appeared before the court accused of harbouring the illegal import of drugs.

Brian George van der Breen, aged 40, a shipbuilder, of Harley Street, and Robert Douglas Cernac, aged 37, of Key Largo, Florida, were remanded in custody for seven days.

Last Monday, Nicholas Chastrey, aged 44, also of Harley Street, was remanded by Bow Street magistrates.

## Estate agents and lawyers quizzed on mortgage fraud

By David Sapsted

Solicitors, estate agents and local businessmen were among 50 people arrested in Bristol yesterday by fraud squad officers investigating a £3 million mortgage swindle.

All of those questioned were later released, five of them on police bail, but Avon and Somerset expect to complete a year-long investigation into the fraud in three months' time when a report will be sent to the crown prosecutor, possibly with a recommendation that conspiracy charges be brought.

The fraud, which a four-man police team has been investigating since last September, is believed to have involved mortgages on properties whose value had been inflated. In some cases, several mortgages are believed to have been obtained on a single property.

Representatives of leading building societies have been interviewed, although it is thought that the leading local society, the Bristol and West, was not among the victims of the fraud.

The Building Societies' Association later said that the Bristol case represented the "tip of the iceberg" in the growing problem of mortgage fraud, which is costing societies many millions each year. The most common swindle

involves societies which do not have many local branches but rely on solicitors or estate agents to act as intermediaries.

Individuals buying a house are told that a local solicitor will handle their mortgage application but instead of applying for, say, £25,000, an inflated valuation on the property is submitted along with a mortgage application for £35,000. When the money comes through, the extra £10,000 is creamed off.

"The problem is that as soon as one scheme is detected, the fraudsters become more sophisticated. Societies have to rely heavily on local intermediaries, the vast majority of whom are totally honest. It does, however, leave scope for fraud and it is an area of increasing concern for societies", it said.

Some Bristol estate agents are believed to have been questioned about the alleged use of false mortgages to purchase properties which have then been rented as hostel accommodation to the unemployed.

A police spokesman denied reports that some people wanted for questioning in connection with the fraud had fled to Spain. "All inquiries are currently concentrated in Britain", she said.

## Weekend food prices

## An abundant choice in fruits of the sea

Although the choice of fresh fish is very good throughout the United Kingdom, there is no national best buy.

At Billingsgate there is an excellent selection of shellfish, such as Canadian lobster for about £6.50 a lb and dressed crab between £1.90 and £2.20 each. Out of season oysters from France are selling at £5.90 a dozen for a size one.

Superb quality Irish mussels are on sale at 70p to 80p per pint and two kilo bags of frozen mussels cost about £2.30 per bag. Huss at £1.50 a lb and hake are good value and look out for pin hake at £1.10 for a one-pound fish.

Lemon sole is good quality everywhere but is expensive in East Anglia. The average price is £2.37 a lb but the range is wide, from £1.55 to £3.80 a lb. Dover sole is down 12p a lb but again it costs between £2.30 to £5 a lb depending on where you buy. Mackerel is down 5p a lb but scarce in Scotland.

Some fishmongers are selling samphire grass, a herb which grows in seashores and can be eaten raw or cooked. It has a flavour not unlike asparagus. Home grown costs about £1.20 a lb and French £1.70 a lb.

Prices of lamb have come down considerably in the past

two weeks. The average price of whole leg is £1.93 a lb, shoulder 92p a lb and loin chops £2.30.

One advantage of the wet weather is the rapid growth of home grown vegetables such as Hippi cabbage, at 25p to 30p a lb, cauliflower 45p to 65p each, courgettes 30p to 60p a lb and potatoes 14p to 18p a lb.

Salad ingredients are plentiful and prices reasonable. Iceberg lettuce from 40p each, round lettuce 18p to 25p each, tomatoes 35p to 60p a lb and spring onions 15p to 30p a bunch are all best buys.

English strawberries are slightly cheaper than last week at 60p to 80p for a half pound. Natural rhubarb at 15p to 20p a lb is in peak supply and there are gooseberries at 40p to 50p a lb, but not yet plentiful.

Good imports are peaches 12p to 20p each, pineapples 70p to £1.75 each, lemons 8p to 20p each, Galia and honeydew melons 80p to £1.20 each. Special offers this week are Tesco fresh chickens 65p to 75p depending on size. Dewhurst pork chops are from £1.30 a lb and pork spare ribs 89p a lb. Presto rainbow trout are £1.35 a lb and whole fresh Scottish salmon £2.75 a lb. Asda home produced leg of lamb is £1.49 a lb.

## Bullock ousts Chippendale

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

George Bullock ousted Chippendale yesterday as Britain's most popular cabinetmaker.

The furniture that he made in 1815 for the Duke of Palmella, the Portuguese ambassador to Britain, was sold for £695,420 at Christie's.

Bullock was almost unknown before the sale at Great Tew Park last month, a house which he furnished in 1817, but every dealer in London was out to secure a piece of the master's work yesterday and quite a few collectors as well.

Jacob Rothschild, the millionaire connoisseur and chairman of the National Gallery, was bidding - unsuccessfully.

A pair of pollard oak side cabinets, embellished with ebony inlay, ormolu and marble tops from Bullock's quarries on the island of Anglesey, secured a sensational record price for his furniture at £242,000, selling to Blairman's, the London dealers who are mounting a Bullock exhibition next spring.

Christie's estimate on the cabinets was £40,000-£60,000, a forecast which reflected the high quality of the cabinets as examples of Regency furniture

but not the new Bullock mania.

The madness started with the first lot on offer, a little square footstool in oak with a band of ebony and brass inlay. Blairman's secured it at £13,750 (estimate £2,500-£3,500).

Next came a rectangular window seat which went to Henry Phillips at £41,800 (estimate £7,000-£10,000). He also spent £66,000 (estimate £15,000-£20,000) on the sofa. All sets of antique chairs fetch high prices and the Duke of Palmella's set of 18 was no exception at £88,000 (estimate £30,000-£40,000).

Bullock apart, it was a day of unbridled enthusiasm for English furniture. A cream lacquer secretaire-cabinet dating from the early eighteenth century made the top price at £264,000 (unpublished estimate £100,000-£150,000) to R A Lee, the London dealer.

Cream lacquer is a rare colour and this is charmingly painted with chinoiserie scenes in variously shaped panels.

Mirrors made for Harewood House by Thomas Chippendale senior and junior

were the other big attraction of the sale. Swept out of the reception rooms and into store when Sir Charles Barry remodelled the house in 1844-45, the dismantled sections have recently been put together again in a huge jigsaw puzzle exercise.

A pair of circular mirrors hanging from giltwood ribbons and edged with festoons of flowers made £242,000 (unpublished estimate £100,000 plus) to Henry Phillips. The sale totalled £3.6 million with 6 per cent unsold.

Sotheby's New York scored an auction price record for American silver on Wednesday, when they sold a massive pair of 20-light candelabras on torchere stands made by Tiffany and Co in 1884 for \$440,000 (estimate \$100,000-150,000) or £258,824.

They stand 6ft and weigh 3,033 oz. The candelabras were being "deaccessioned" by the Kimball Art Foundation of Fort Worth, the American euphemism for a museum sale and were bought by a Los Angeles dealer for a private client.

The silver sale totalled £1.7 million with 26 per cent unsold.

## Woodland scheme for 10m trees

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

The widely lamented decline in Britain's broadleaved woodlands, hastened by the ravages of Dutch elm disease, may be reversed sooner than expected.

The Forestry Commission believes that about 10 million hardwoods will be planted next year if, as it expects, the Government's Farm Woodlands Scheme is approved.

The scheme, put forward in a consultation document last March, proposed annual payments to farmers of up to £125 a hectare (£50 an acre) in addition to the grants already available for planting schemes approved by the commission.

Payments would vary according to the quality of the land and its present farming use.

The highest payments would be for planting on top grade lowland soils, with lower rates in the less favoured upland regions where returns from farming are smaller.

Most schemes are likely to fall into the latter category since, unless deliberate constraints are placed on arable farming in the form of quotas or compulsory "set aside" schemes, there would normally be little incentive to

plant trees on good cereal-growing land.

The Ministry of Agriculture envisages that most new tree planting would be on marginal land at present used primarily for grazing.

Clearly convinced that there is enough enthusiasm among farmers to justify the imminent introduction of the scheme, the commission and the Horticultural Trades Association are making plans to supply about 10 million seedlings next year.

That compares with a normal demand for about four million.

Mr John Aldhous, the commission's director of silviculture, said he expected a huge additional demand for beech and oak.

His first choice would be to collect British seeds rather than to import them, and they should preferably come from registered stands.

In order to qualify for registration a stand must consist of 30 trees.

Other species, such as birch, cherry, ash and sycamore do not require registration.

## Hunt's radio-controlled hounds

By Howard Foster

A hunt involved with legal action that could threaten its existence claimed yesterday that it had made great efforts to stop its men, horses and dogs from straying on to land where it was not welcome.

The New Forest Hunt told Winchester County Court that it had spent £3,000 on hand held radios used to stop the hounds straying by calling ahead to hunt followers and to the hounds' whipper in.

The hunt is being sued by Mr Eric Ashby, the naturalist who is seeking an injunction to prevent the hunt trespassing on his two-and-a-half-acre animal sanctuary at Lindwood in the New Forest.

Mr Ashby, aged 69, is also seeking damages for losses he says he has suffered because incursions by the foxhounds had frightened badgers away from an artificial set where he was to have filmed for the BBC.

The case holds potentially wide repercussions if Mr Ashby wins the right to ban the hunt from private land.

Mr Jeremy Whaley, New Forest master of foxhounds, said yesterday that if an injunction were granted against his hunt, which caught its first fox in 1780, it would find it difficult to continue.

He said the hunt had used eight or nine of the hand held radios.

The case continues today.



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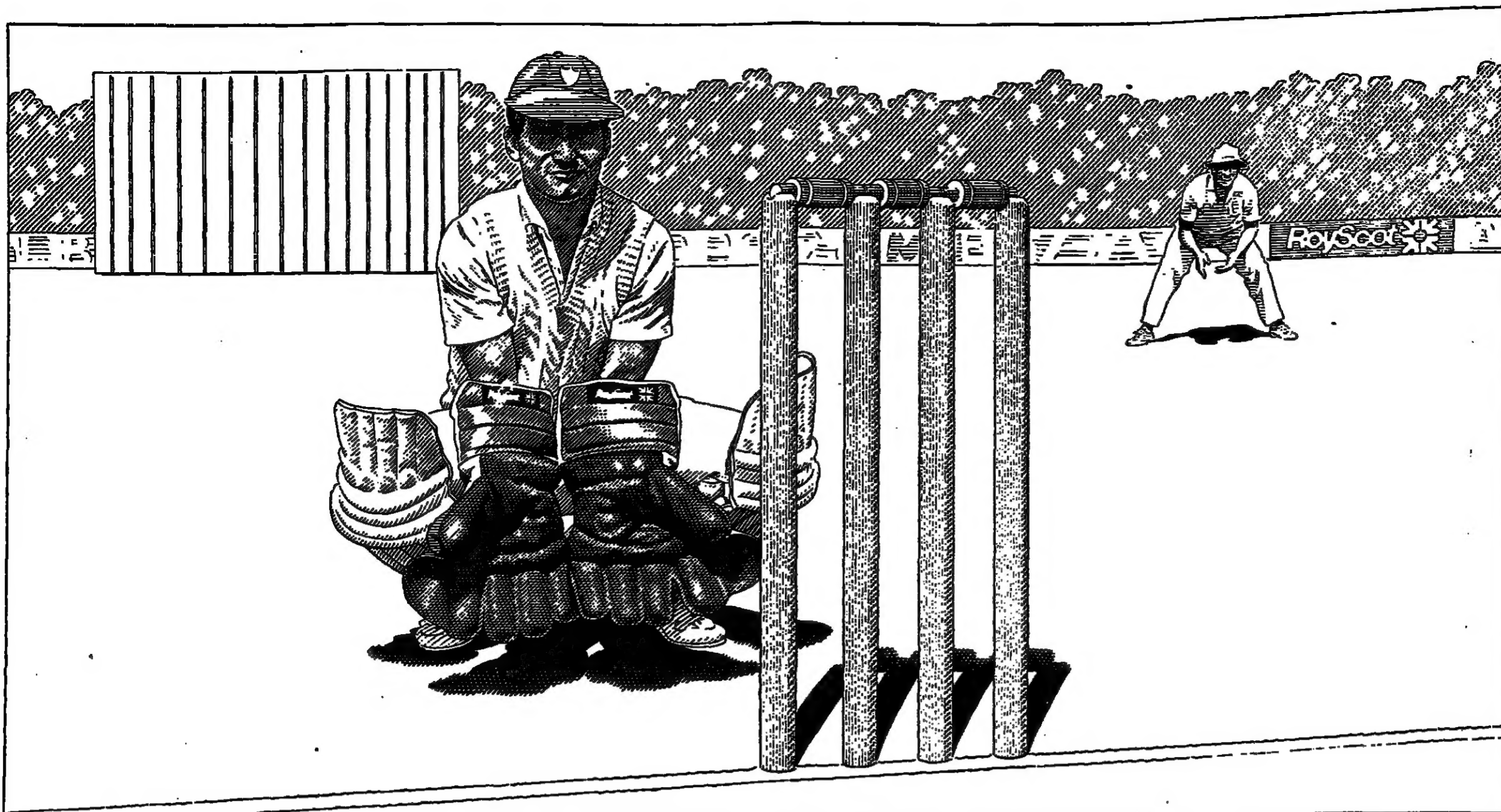
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WORLD SUMMARY

Dispute on Rock hits air fares pact

Luxembourg — European aviation policy was in disarray yesterday after Spain blocked a vital deal on cheap air fares in a dispute over Gibraltar airport. (Our Correspondent writes). The prime ministers of Britain and Spain have been asked to intervene in an attempt to prevent the row dominating next week's European Community summit.

EEC officials feared that an aviation policy agreement thrashed out on Wednesday night after two years of bitter wrangling could come apart if Spain succeeds in excluding Gibraltar from the package. Spain had demanded this because apparently fearing that the airport would serve as a base for cheap tourist flights to Spain. But a Spanish official here made clear that the dispute was based on "a fundamental political problem of the sovereignty of Gibraltar," and not only on fears of damaging competition.

100 held in raid Le Matin lives on

Johannesburg — About 800 South African police and troops made a swoop on the KTC black squatter camp outside Cape Town yesterday after a series of attacks on security force members (Ray Kennedy writes). It was confirmed that at least 100 people were held for questioning.

Media attacked: Mr David Steward, head of the Bureau for Information, claimed that the foreign media had undermined confidence in the country by failing to grasp the complexities of the situation.

Student jailed: A white student, Peter Newman, aged 20, has been jailed for a year for spraying slogans on a wall in the Cape village of Bredasdorp, one of which said "Botha is a Lesbian".

Kadar in control

Vienna — Long-awaited changes to the hierarchy of the Hungarian Government were announced formally yesterday in a closed session of the Hungarian Parliament; most were expected (Richard Bassett writes). Mr Pal Losonczi, the outgoing President, is believed to have offered his resignation in the spring, while the promotion to Prime Minister of Mr Karoly Grosz, former First Secretary of the Budapest Party, has long been on the cards.

Both Mr Grosz and the new president, Mr Karoly Nemeth, former deputy of the Hungarian leader, Mr Janos Kadar, are identified with conservative thought. Their elevation reflects Mr Kadar's unwillingness to work closely with any of the younger politicians of his Government.

Other Politburo changes announced yesterday were the promotion of Mr Janos Berecz and Mrs Judit Csahak. Mr Ferenc Havasi, party secretary, was relieved of his functions.

Mother of 3 faces jail Tamil aid ships dock

New York (AP) — Sophia Markovic, a single mother of three from Stoke-on-Trent, faces 20 years' jail and a fine of £600,000 when she is sentenced in Brooklyn federal court next month. She has pleaded guilty to importing drugs.

Ms Markovic had 4½ lb of heroin when she was arrested at Kennedy international airport after a flight from Hong Kong. She told US Customs agents that she was to have been paid \$6,500 (£4,060) for importing it on behalf of a Chinese, said to have been traced as the owner of a video shop in Stoke-on-Trent.

'Ivan' defence to start

Jerusalem — The last prosecution witness finished giving evidence in the "Ivan the Terrible" war crimes trial here yesterday, some four months after it opened (Ian Murray writes). On Monday the defence will argue that between them the 22 witnesses have failed to produce legally adequate proof that Mr John Demjanjuk really was the mass executioner at Treblinka death camp 44 years ago.

If the court rejects this defence submission, as it already has done on many occasions, it is likely to adjourn the hearing for at least a month. Mr Demjanjuk will be the first witness in his own defence and his story is sure to arouse strong emotions among the partisan spectators.

Vast plague of desert locusts threatens north-east Africa

From Alastair Matheson Nairobi

The most serious infestation of desert locust swarms into much of north-eastern Africa since 1968 is forecast for later this year by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

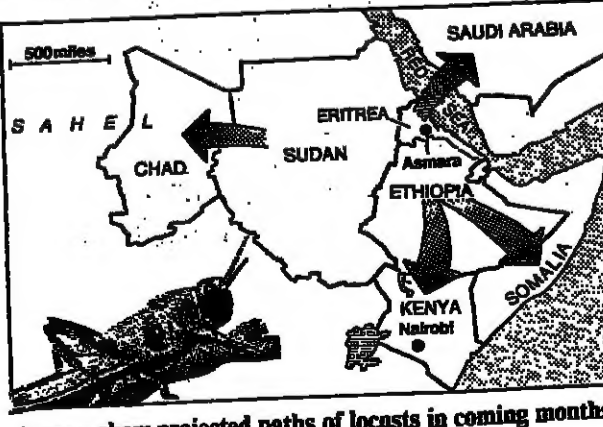
In a statement here yesterday, the director of its emergency centre for locust operations, Mr Lukas Brader, a Dutch entomologist, described the situation as already "alarming" in northern Ethiopia and much of Sudan.

In the next few months huge swarms of this voracious insect will move into Chad, Somalia and possibly northern Kenya. Swarms have already crossed the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia from breeding grounds in northern Eritrea.

Mr Brader said that this week Asmara international airport in Eritrea had to be closed when planes were prevented from landing or taking off by locusts on the runway.

Mr Brader admitted to The Times that last year's campaigns against the desert locust in eastern Africa and grasshoppers in the Sahel had not been as successful as hoped, due mainly to restrictions on the type of pesticide used by control teams.

Dieldrin, said to be the most effective pesticide against locusts, cannot be used because of strong objections made on environmental grounds by the



Arrows show projected paths of locusts in coming months.

United States and EEC countries. They are the main donors supporting the migratory pest campaigns in Africa.

Their objections are mainly against the persistent nature of Dieldrin, which has characteristics similar to DDT and can also affect the food chain. According to Mr Brader, chemicals such as fenitrothion are now being used, but instead of only one spray as with Dieldrin, up to three sprays are necessary to kill off locusts.

Substitutes cost twice as much as Dieldrin, which can remain active for up to two years in temperate areas, as compared to only three or four days in the case of weaker but safer pesticides.

"Our technicians say we should use Dieldrin, as it does a much better job, but our

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The Pope yesterday ignored the protests of the world Jewish community and received with full state honours the Austrian President, Dr Kurt Waldheim, whose war record has caused intense controversy at home and abroad.

The Papal audience, which included 35 minutes of private talks, ended a year of international isolation for Dr Waldheim, who has been shunned by the United States and most Western countries.

Jewish leaders — including yesterday the Israeli Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir — have said that the audience would be a fundamental blow to the painstaking reconciliation between Roman Catholics and Jews. But the Pope, who had earlier declared himself to be "surprised and pained" by the hostile Jewish reaction, tried yesterday within the narrow limits of protocol to distance himself from the President, remaining cool and polite.

The welcome speeches flattered each other's contribution to world peace and looked forward to a Papal trip to Austria in 1988. But the Pope's private session with Dr Waldheim was only 35 minutes long (General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the unloved Polish leader, was given 90 minutes in January). Vatican sources said that the Pontiff stayed silent for much of the private session, occasionally prodding the President with questions.

It was left to the chairman of the American National Bishops Conference, Monsignor John May, to say what the Pope had to leave unsaid. "The Holy Father did not initiate the meeting with President Waldheim," he said in a statement circulated by the Vatican. "Such a meeting is in keeping with the standard practice to receive duly elected political leaders. To be received by the Pope does not mean that the Holy See is making a statement on the personal character of the one being received."

In other words, once Dr Waldheim had asked for an audience it was difficult to refuse.

The Austrian President naturally presented the matter in a different light, making it

Pope ignores protests by Jewish leaders

Waldheim given a cool reception



President Waldheim of Austria, watched by his wife, Elisabeth, being welcomed by the Pope at the Vatican yesterday. The Vatican's granting of an audience prompted widespread protests because of allegations of war crimes against Dr Waldheim.

seem as if the audience with the Pope was part of a well laid strategy and not a stroke of luck. "It was particularly important to me, close to my heart even, as the leader of an overwhelmingly Catholic country to make my first official foreign trip to the head of the

Holy Roman Church to which I belong."

The facts are, though, that despite a handful of invitations from such countries as Libya, Uganda and Jordan, it has been difficult for Austrian diplomats to find a suitable destination for the President over the past year.

Dr Waldheim's milestone is his time spent as a German

army intelligence officer in occupied Yugoslavia. The former United Nations Secretary-General denies participating in or knowledge of any war crimes, but many countries, including the United States, believe he has a case to answer.

Vienna — Austrian Jews fear a new wave of anti-Semitism following the controversy over President Waldheim's visit to the Vatican (Richard Bassett reports). Dr Paul Gross, a Jewish community leader, said yesterday that Orthodox Jews on their way to synagogues had been greeted with Nazi salutes.

It is a sign of Dr Waldheim's diplomatic quarantine that his two days visit to Rome is, apart from the Papal audience, singularly lacking in substance. On arriving on Wednesday evening, he was not greeted by Italian leaders nor was there any informal contact. He appears to have spent the night with his wife at an hotel. Apart from a formal

reception given by the Austrian Ambassador on Thursday night the President's programme is regarded as purely private.

Frau Beate Klarsfeld, the prominent anti-Nazi activist, told The Times yesterday that the President had hidden his past and that the allegations against him were serious. She was speaking on the fringes of a Jewish demonstration on Vatican territory.

Frau Klarsfeld was arrested by Italian police on Wednesday night after smoke billowed out of her hotel room. The police held her for a few hours.

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Argentine 'due obedience' law upheld

From Eduardo Coe, Buenos Aires

Argentine who was one of the more than 9,000 people to disappear during the dictatorship between 1976 and 1983. He is also widely suspected of involvement in the disappearance of two French nuns.

In its Tuesday ruling the Supreme Court confirmed the 25-year prison sentence for human rights violations imposed on General Juan Ramon Camps, the former chief of the Buenos Aires Province Police, and reduced from 14 to eight years in prison the sentence on his successor, General Ovidio Ricchetti.

In addition to Major Astiz, 10 other officers in the Navy Mechanics School case were also released, as were 19 officers charged with human rights violations in a case involving the now disbanded First Army Corps.

Among those who benefited from the so-called due obedience law, which prohibits the

prosecution of all but the top military officers on grounds that lower-ranking officials were following orders, is former Army Major Ernesto Guillermo Barreiro. It was Major Barreiro's refusal to appear before the Cordoba Federal Appeals Court last April that led to the Easter weekend rebellion by more than 100 officers.

Human rights groups, who had challenged the due obedience law's constitutionality, criticized the Supreme Court's decision. But the aggressiveness they displayed during the first three years of democratic government has been blunted by the Easter events.

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Howard echoes Tories' policies

From Stephen Taylor Sydney

Old-fashioned Australian egalitarianism is taking quite a hammering in the election campaign. With two weeks to polling day, the parties have presented their policies, and the choice for the electorate is clear — between the most right-wing programme ever produced by an Australian Labor Party, and a Liberal manifesto which could have come straight from Tory Party headquarters.

On Tuesday, Mr Bob Hawke, the Labor Prime Minister, set the tone with a flashy Opera House lunch before a celebrity audience. It was a long way from Mr Ben Chifley, the Irish-Catholic Prime Minister who refused even to wear a dress suit.

Yesterday was the turn of Mr John Howard, the Opposition leader. Mr Howard is an admirer of Mrs Thatcher, and his speech showed it. A Liberal government, he told an enthusiastic audience at Sydney's State Theatre, would make Australia a more productive, competitive country — by curbing the excesses of trade union power and rewarding initiative.

The Liberal leader acknowledged that his policy for extracting the country from its economic difficulties was not aimed at the trade union vote, or parts of the business community, but at "middle Australia".

The Liberal prescription was "lower tax and smaller government", Mr Howard said.

The proposal for a standard tax rate of 25 per cent with a top level of 38 per cent was not — as Labor has asserted — a cynical election sweetener, but part of a two-pronged strategy to give Australia a competitive edge in international trade again.

—What we are saying is that however hard you work, whatever hours you put in, you can be sure of taking home 62 cents in every dollar you earn," he added.

The Liberals had no argument with mainstream trade unionism, and would work with, not confront, the Australian Council of Trade Unions.

But Mr Howard added, "I will not tolerate a proposition that trade union bosses should be above the laws of Australia." A Liberal government would introduce legislation, after a referendum if necessary, to outlaw compulsory union membership.

Other aspects of employment policy would be a work-for-dole programme, and a scheme of tax incentives for workers who bought shares in their own companies.

As for Labor, Mr Howard said it had broken promises not to introduce a capital gains tax, or an assets test. Moreover, Mr Hawke had twice promised that there would be no early election.

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Challenge to Reagan in budget

From Christopher Thomas Washington

Congress has given final approval to a \$1,000 billion (\$201.7 billion) federal budget for 1988, setting the stage for a summer of fighting with the White House over taxation and defence provisions that President Reagan opposes.

In a direct challenge to Mr Reagan, congressional Democrats said overall military spending would total \$296 billion, but only on condition that he later signs legislation to raise taxes to pay for it. If he refuses, military spending would be held to \$289 billion, roughly this year's level.

The President has made it clear that he will not cooperate in the budget plan for tax increases of \$19.5 billion, part of the Democrats' plan for raising an additional \$64.3 billion over a three-year period. The budget is a guideline for Congress and does not require Mr Reagan's signature. But he has said he will veto any additional taxes it produces, along with domestic spending bills that he believes are too costly.

The budget was approved by the Senate on Wednesday and the House of Representatives on Tuesday. Unlike most other legislation, Mr Reagan cannot veto the document, which guides congressional money decisions for the year beginning on October 1.

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EEC's financial wrangle persists

yet again with extra cash to meet this year's shortfall of nearly £4 billion (due to farm spending and the fall in the oil and gas which the Commission says would bring in over £1 billion a year).

Coupled with this financial crisis is West Germany's un-

office, and less inclined than ever to heed the Eurocrats.

The British view, backed by West Germany, is: no more cash for Brussels (M Delors's long-term plan envisages a 45 per cent boost in the EEC's own resources) until present overspending, especially on agriculture, is under control.

There is also a deeper resistance to M Delors's attempts to alter a financial system elaborated at the 1969 Hague summit and refined at the Fontainebleau summit of 1984, which produced (with French help) the celebrated British budget rebate after Mrs Thatcher's determined campaign to "get our money back".

The British seem to think Fontainebleau is set in stone, one EEC official said, "but it is not." The key elements of the radical Delors plan are:

● A change in the basis of revenue raising from VAT receipts (presently 1.4 per cent, due to rise to 1.6 per cent next year) to Gross Domestic Product, so that the richer nations pay more and EEC resources increase by 45 per cent.

● A shift in priorities from the north to the poorer regions of the south.

● A reduction in farm support and storage, with the Commission empowered to prevent surplus output through automatic trip-wire mechanisms ("farmers cannot go on producing more than they can sell").

● Completion of the internal market by 1992.

Mr Thatcher, already the Community's senior figure, comes to the Brussels summit buoyed by her triumphant election to a third term of

office, and less inclined than ever to heed the Eurocrats.

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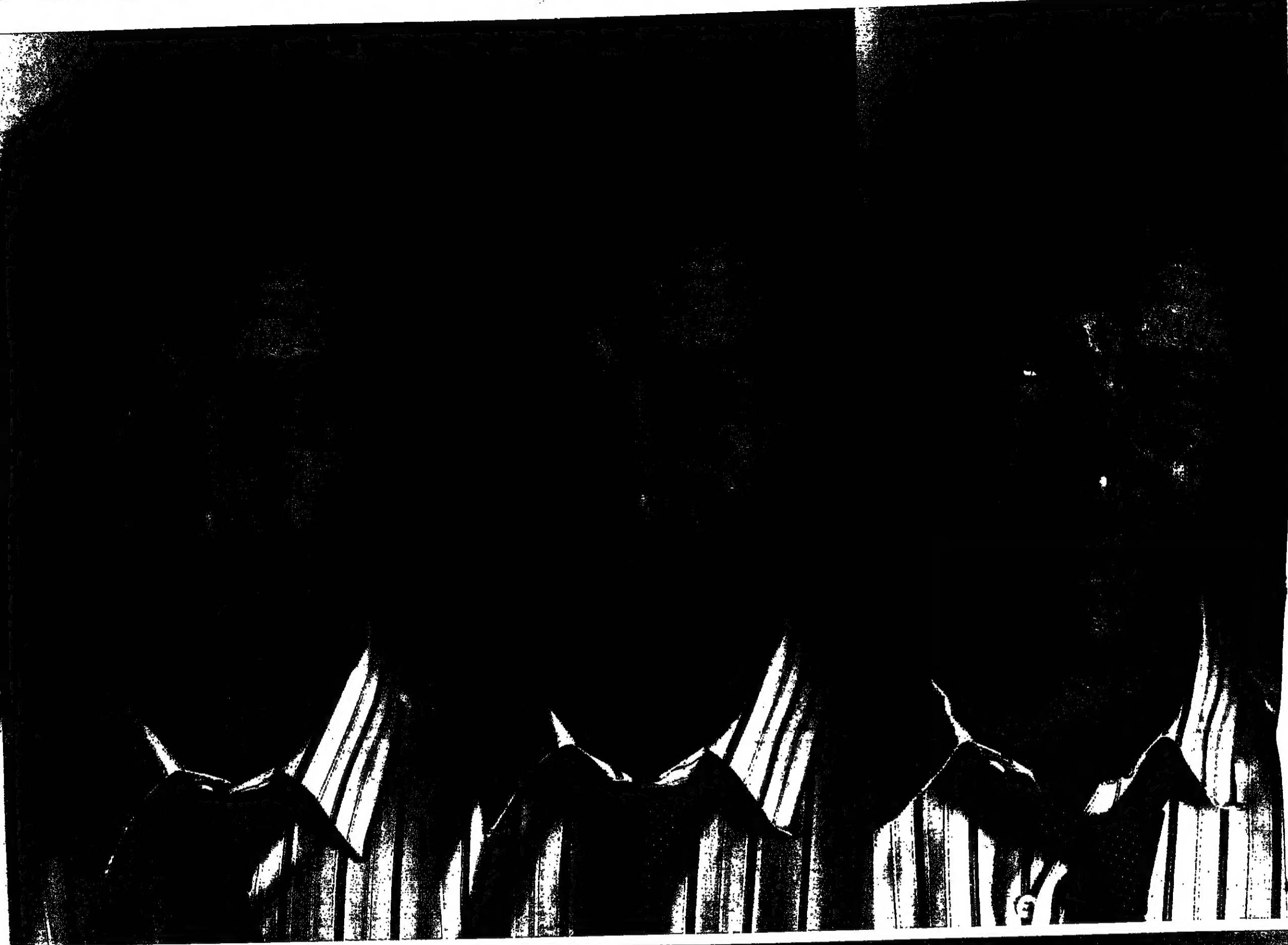
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● Completion of the internal market by 1992.

Mr Thatcher, already



# How long was your last seven hour flight?



★ The first non-stop transatlantic flight took more than sixteen hours.

Today's long-suffering transatlantic passenger must often reflect on how little times change.



True, a modern jet will do the same journey in less than half

the time it took Alcock and Brown's famous Vickers Vimy.

But that rather ignores one simple fact.

In 1919, the Vimy was the only plane in the air and it carried two people.

In 1987, on an average day, over 300 planes make transatlantic crossings and they carry the best part of 100,000 people.

The sky over the North Atlantic has a mobile population the size of Exeter.

And when it lands becomes less mobile by the minute.

Praise be, then, and thank Piedmont for Charlotte.

Charlotte, North Carolina, the recently approved final gateway on the eastern seaboard.

There, Piedmont promises that you'll clear Immigration, Baggage Reclaim, Customs and be ready for your connecting flight inside an hour.

Promises?

In a word, yes.

Fly Piedmont, Gatwick to Charlotte/Tampa and yours will

be the only transatlantic arrival of the day.

(For comparison's sake, for every one transatlantic passenger arriving at Charlotte, 180 arrive at JFK.)

You'll get a Piedmont escort from Piedmont's custom-built international gate to help you make your connecting flight.

And that flight could be one of 290 daily departures from this its major hub serving

58 US cities, including the 16 largest.

As for Piedmont, it's the fastest growing major airline in America.

To give you some idea just how fast, its route network has increased tenfold in as many years, which makes it the biggest carrier east of the Mississippi.

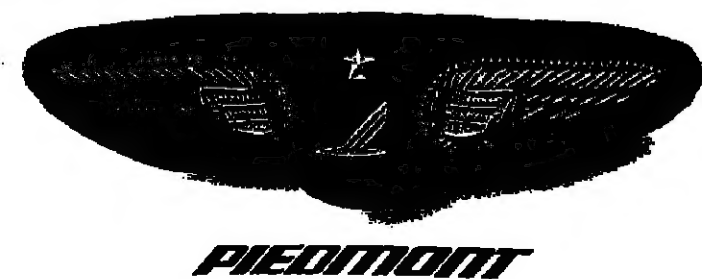
Its Ops Division has come to handle 1,200 daily flights to more than 11 destinations in the State and Canada.

Piedmont now has the biggest fleet of 737s in the

world and, in terms of passengers carried (24 million against 18 million) it's bigger than the world's favourite airline.

No, Piedmont isn't exactly a household name in the UK as yet.

But, rather like flying the Atlantic, it's only a matter of time. ★



South Korea  
Thun appear  
vert plan  
ationwide

Bitter factions

PASS  
BU





## South Korean opposition faces crucial test of popular support

# Chun appeal fails to avert planning for nationwide marches

From David Watts, Seoul

Plans were going ahead in South Korea for nationwide peace marches today, despite appeals from President Chun Doo Hwan and the Seoul police chief for people to stay away from this crucial test of opposition support.

In a statement, the President spoke of "earnest efforts" to resolve the crisis and called on the opposition to "end their insistence on solving all problems" hastily in "one sweep". The Seoul police chief said the organisers, the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, were "again openly scheming with one of the opposition parties to stage demonstrations" and warned of "severe legal action" against those who participated.

Mr. Garrison Sigg, the US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said he had called on President Chun not to use martial law to quell dissent. The Korean leadership had to come to grips with their situation.

"Our position is crystal clear. We oppose martial law. We would hate to see anything like that happen. Any use of

the armed forces in this situation, in our view, is unwarranted," Mr. Sigg said. On the eve of his departure he said it was not for the United States to set timetables for democratic change. Any change must come from Koreans themselves.

It now appears that the thrust of the President's line is to avoid a confrontation with Mr. Kim Young Sam and other political leaders in the hope of a peaceful resolution of his statement, two months ago in which he ruled out further discussion of constitutional debate until after the Olympics in September.

Mr. Kim Young Sam interpreted his stance as inflexible but in a meeting with Mr. Lee Mu Woo of the New Korea Democratic Party, the President was quite categorical about his revocation of the statement.

But there is no evidence that he has changed his belief that either he or his successor, Mr. Roh Tae Woo, should maintain power until after the Olympics. Mr. Roh has been delegated to negotiate, and since Mr. Kim Young Sam refuses to meet him the only

immediate political developments seem likely to be an announcement of the Government's political programme or a resumption of National Assembly sittings. Since the Assembly has already considered constitutional reform for a year and got nowhere, there seems little prospect of progress without a change of heart on both sides.

Although the local press may have given the impression that the President is going to be an important test of the Government's ability to stay in control, and of the opposition's willingness and ability to get people out on to the streets, already a hard core of some 15-20,000 students have pledged to take part.

The question now is whether Mr. Kim Young Sam will keep his promise and join the marchers, or, even better, crowd together Mr. Kim Dae Jung, another principal opposition figure, with Park Chung Hee, an old-fashioned of house arrest, trying to take part. So far, he has said that he will do nothing to inflame tensions.



South Korea's dissident leader Mr. Kim Dae Jung, left, celebrating his release from house arrest with Mr. Kim Young Sam, president of the opposition Renovation Democratic Party in Seoul yesterday. Mr. Kim Dae Jung was freed on Wednesday.

If the situation becomes more violent and the Government finds itself unable to protect strategic targets, then President Chun may resort to garrison law which would allow him to call in the Army to help the police.

Western diplomats believe that the Army is unwilling to be involved in the responsibility for the recent deaths of 166 demonstrators arrested in the past few weeks of street protests. It is believed that the Army knows that its primary role is defence against North Korea.

Protesters fear that the 1987 light-government demonstrations arrested in the past few weeks of street protests are to be released on Monday, presidential officials said yesterday (AFP reports). TOKYO: North Korea observed the 37th anniversary of

the start of the Korean War yesterday with "mass meetings" in major cities to denounce the US military presence in South Korea, according to Pyongyang's official Korean Central News Agency, monitored here (AP reports).

## Bitter factional divisions help to hold back democracy

By James Cotton

For 11 months after April 1986 the introduction of a democratic constitution was up for discussion in South Korea. The present crisis dates from President Chun Doo Hwan's embargo on further debate until after the 1988 Seoul Olympics — by which time he expected his chosen successor, Mr. Roh Tae Woo, would be firmly in place.

President Chun's decision was undoubtedly made easier by bitter factional division within the largest of the opposition parties, but in making it he showed that he was aware that his party might lose if new electoral rules were introduced, an event which would have drastic consequences at least for himself and his associates, if not also for the extensive military and security establishments.

He may also have weighed the

likelihood of a new political intervention from younger restive members of the officer corps in the event of an opposition breakthrough.

Mr. Chun's decision has touched off a conflict in the last fortnight in which it appeared that former members of the military, bent on perpetuating the authoritarian political system brought into being by Mr. Chun's predecessor (also a former general, the late Park Chung Hee), were pitted against civilian politicians, implacably committed to the introduction of democracy.

Now it is true that both Mr. Chun and the man he has nominated as presidential candidate for the governing Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are former army generals. Their opponents, by contrast, are political figures who emerged in the long and arduous struggle against the decision by

Park to shun after 1971 any pretext of ruling through or with the help of elected institutions.

Indeed one of them, Mr. Kim Dae Jung, released from house arrest yesterday, if not the uncrowned king of Korean politics, is the implicated president. In 1971, in a presidential contest which came the closest ever seen in Korea to being a national choice between authoritarianism and democracy, Mr. Kim received 42 per cent of the official count, but lost to Park, despite extraordinary interference and super-voting. From that time onwards he became a marked man, enduring kidnapping, an assassination attempt (abortive at the last minute as a result of pressure from the United States), imprisonment and constant harassment.

Korean politics, however, is more complicated than would seem from

this confrontation. Though Seoul comprises in Korean terms an immense concentration of wealth and education, possessing close to one quarter of the nation's 42 million people, in other regions — and particularly in the rural areas — different attitudes and conditions often prevail. Park Chung Hee came to recognise this, offering support through the railways devoted to rural reconstruction by way of the New Community Movement.

Moreover, Korean politics is not a matter of electoral following but of personal factions. This is true of much of the military as of civilian politicians — Chun and Kim are from the same club, went to the same high school, and were graduates of the same class of the Korean Military Academy. The largest of the opposition parties, the Party for Renovation and Democracy (PRD) is an uneasy amalgam of two

factions, those of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Mr. Kim Young Sam. Its predecessor, the New Korea Democratic Party, fell apart as a result of inter-factional dissension, even though this significantly weakened the influence of those who had sought so long to oust the Government.

Factional politics is a feature of Korean society, which promotes big-name politics and often results in the rise to power of each other's political opponents and competitors.

Korean politics is also regionally based. It is no accident that Kyungnam Province, in the south-east corner of the peninsula, is the home of the largest industrial plants since Park and Chun are from that province.

Seoul's role as host to the 1988 Olympics, a role avidly sought by the Chun Government, now

presents the opposition with an ideal opportunity to put the ruling party under intense pressure.

But even if Korea emerges from the present troubles with a democratised constitution these factors will remain to complicate a Korean political system thus transformed. It should be recognised that military rule has exacerbated these complicating factors. It has not been their principal cause. The withdrawal of the military from politics, if it occurs, amounts then only to a precondition, though an essential precondition, for the creation of representative institutions. With no tradition of compromise, and accustomed to a consensus only achieved by force, there will be no easy road to Korean democracy.

The author is Deputy Director of the East Asia Centre, Newcastle University.

## Stricken Stark takes to sea again

Manama, Bahrain (AP) — The frigate USS Stark took to sea on a test run yesterday, its first cruise since the May 17 Iraqi missile attack that killed 37 crewmen.

Initial repairs were completed ahead of schedule, and the ship looked in good condition, marine salvage executives said.

● Tanker hit: A Turkish tanker hit by an Iraqi missile in the Gulf on Wednesday was being towed to Dubai for repairs yesterday (Reuters reports).

## Groom killed

Delhi (Reuters) — At least 21 people, including the bridegroom, were killed and 18 injured when a tractor taking guests to a wedding hit a bus.

## Killer rum

Manila (AP) — Seventeen people died and 21 are in hospital, some with brain damage, after drinking illegally made rum.

## Drugs seized

Bangkok (AP) — Paramilitary troops raided a heroin refinery in northern Thailand and seized 482 lb of the drug.

## Freedom swim

Vienna (AP) — A Czechoslovakian in a diving suit swam to freedom under the river Thaya on the Czechoslovak-Austrian border.

## Worm turns

Moscow (AFP) — A fisherman who found £25,000 of Tsarist gold coins while digging for worms in Yakutsk has been jailed for trying to sell them.

## Manila blast

Manila (Reuters) — Two people were injured when a bomb exploded outside the home of Cardinal Jaime Sin.

## Chemical raids

Moscow (Reuters) — Afghan army units in Kabul Province have seized more than 200 US-made chemical mines, Tass said.

## Student jailed

Cambridge (Reuters) — A student who spray-painted anti-government slogans, including one calling President Bothe a lesbian, has been jailed for a year.

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## Syria toughens line on Beirut kidnappers

# Captors of Glass given ultimatum

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

The Syrians yesterday served notice on the kidnappers in west Beirut that they were still insisting on the immediate release of Mr Charles Glass, the American journalist kidnapped in Lebanon last week.

An angry commentary on Damascus radio condemned the gunmen who abducted Mr Glass — and who hold 24 other foreigners hostage in Lebanon — as "terrorists" and, in particularly menacing terms, declared that they would be "reckoned with".

These threats, the fiercest yet delivered by the Syrians, are reported to have created a damaging new crisis in the relationship between Damascus and Tehran, already placed under strain by King Hussein's unexpected visit to President Assad of Syria on Wednesday. The King is believed to have discussed a renewal of links between Syria and Iraq, contacts which Syrian sources say have taken on a serious dimension.

Mr Glass's disappearance may thus have brought to a head a big diplomatic shift in Damascus, where President Assad has himself been telling diplomats of his fury at the continued detention of hostages in Lebanon. As Damascus radio said, "Syria has on several occasions, through President Assad's own voice, condemned terrorist acts and the kidnapping of innocent people, of diplomats and journalists..."

Nor is it any secret that the Syrians hold the Iranians responsible for the abductions in Beirut.

Brigadier-General Ghazi Kanaan, the most senior Syrian officer in Beirut, has been summoned to Damascus for

urgent consultations on the hostage crisis and is due to return to west Beirut today with details of the Syrian Government's decisions.

One unconfirmed report in Beirut yesterday spoke of a projected Syrian plan to mount a virtual siege of the southern suburbs of Beirut, where most of the foreign hostages are believed to be held.

It was Damascus radio which first hinted at this when it warned the kidnappers that

Beirut — The wife of the American hostage, Mr Jesse Turner, gave birth to a baby girl on Wednesday night, a spokeswoman for Beirut University College said yesterday (Reuters reports). Mrs Badr Turner and the baby were doing fine, she added. Mr Turner and three colleagues were kidnapped in January.

their "strongholds are not impenetrable".

Syrian troops have checkpoints around the suburbs of Bourj el-Barajneh and Hay el-Sallum, the slum where the US Government thinks its citizens have been held. Reports from the area yesterday afternoon spoke of barricades being erected in several streets manned by gunmen from the Hezbollah ("Party of God") movement.

Mr Glass is himself thought to be in the Bourj el-Barajneh area although the two Lebanese kidnapped with him but released on Wednesday — Mr Ali Osseiran, the son of the Lebanese Defence Minister, and his bodyguard — apparently had no idea where they were taken after they were abducted on the coast road at

Ouzai only 300 yards from a Syrian checkpoint.

According to the account of the bodyguard, Mr Osseiran and Mr Glass were blindfolded by their abductors and could not tell where they were taken.

During their imprisonment, Mr Osseiran told the Beirut daily newspaper *As Safir*, "I could tell that Ali was beside me through hearing his voice. I heard Glass's voice for one day after which I did not hear him. I can say that Glass stayed with us for one day after which he was separated from us."

Mr Osseiran and Mr Salman were driven in a car for an hour before their release on Wednesday and found themselves, after removing their blindfolds, on a road just outside Sidon. It is therefore just possible that Mr Glass is held in the same city, which is outside the control of Syrian troops.

It should not, however, be assumed that Syrian action to free Mr Glass is entirely altruistic. Damascus is still smarting at America's decision last month not to send the US Ambassador back to Syria. He was withdrawn after a British court heard evidence of official Syrian connivance in an attempt to blow up an El Al passenger aircraft in London last year.

The Syrians may well expect the ambassador to return if they can keep their word and demonstrate their ability to protect foreigners in west Beirut — by producing Mr Glass. There were reports in Damascus last night that "important developments" concerning Mr Glass would soon become known.



Mr Adel Osseiran, Lebanon's Defence Minister, holding the hand of his son, Ali, who was released by Beirut kidnappers.

## Daggers drawn as the Gurkhas take on Delhi

From Gavin Bell, Darjeeling, India

The young Gurkha unsheathed the long, curved blade of his father's *kukri*, the fearsome traditional dagger of his race. He slashed it expertly through the air, and said: "By custom, you never draw the *kukri* unless you are going to put blood on it. I hope it never comes to that. But if it does, I am ready to do whatever is necessary."

His statement was made in the upstairs room of a house overlooking a maze of narrow alleys in Darjeeling, the flashpoint of a Gurkha revolt that has paralysed a string of remote communities in the foothills of the Himalayas and sent shock-waves down to the distant Indian capital.

Buran is 29 and fluent in four languages. But he is unemployed, and does not have citizenship. His early hopes of a civil service career were frustrated by what he regards as discrimination against the Gurkhas in the Bengal-dominated state of West Bengal.

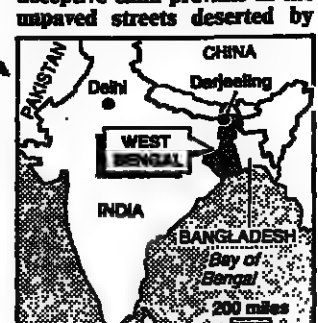
"My only possibility was the Army, but we don't want to fight for other people any more. Those days are over. We must be able to determine our own future."

Buran is not yet a member of the Gurkha National Liberation Front, but he has friends who are, and he clearly supports their violent campaign for an independent state. Evidence of guerrilla attacks is not hard to find. Within a radius of a few miles, dozens of government buildings have been gutted by fire, and roads and vital bridges have been damaged since the front declared a 15-day general strike in the Three Hills sub-division of Darjeeling district last Saturday.

The latest outbreak has been limited so far to hit-and-run

raids under cover of darkness against buildings, installations and communications. The GNLF has studiously avoided any direct confrontation with the security forces, but the Government is taking the challenge seriously.

As we discussed the issue, a column of trucks and buses, bringing in more than 800 paramilitary police, rumbled up an incline near by. It was held up for more than 24 hours when a GNLF unit wielding pick-axes and crowbars cut the main mountain roads linking Darjeeling with the plains of Bengal. The town, straddling a ridge at over 6,000 ft, is now in the eye of the storm. A deceptive calm prevails in the unpaved streets deserted by



tourists. All shops and offices — except pharmacies, which have been exempted from the strike — are closed and shuttered.

The incense burner is glowing in and shrouding the closely-packed houses in swirling clouds.

Not all of Buran's neighbours share his views. A Gurkha shopkeeper and his friend who owns a small guesthouse bemoan their loss of business.

"They tell us to close, so we closed, but we don't want to," the shopkeeper said. "The tourists are all gone. It is a disaster for us. All we want to

do is earn a living and raise our family in peace. Is that too much to ask?"

The revolt is far from being an all-out offensive. Rather, it is a warning shot from the mountains directed at the state capital in Calcutta, and more specifically at the Government in Delhi. It is a clear signal that a militant section of the Gurkha community has decided it has waited long enough for autonomy and wants big promises translated into action — quickly.

Evidently it has been heard. Talks began in the capital on Wednesday between Mr Buta Singh, the Minister of Home Affairs, and Mr Subhash Ghisingh, the GNLF leader, and were still going on yesterday.

Even if it wished to, the GNLF is not in a position to wage a full-scale guerrilla campaign, since it has virtually no modern weapons to fight with, and no funds to buy them. However, an estimated 650,000 Gurkhas live in the rugged, thickly forested terrain of Darjeeling district, and more than 12,000 of them are ex-soldiers in the British and Indian armies.

And they all have *kukris*. Punjab raids: Police entered the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar and another temple in Tarantaran, 16 miles away, yesterday and detained 90 suspected Sikh extremists from guesthouses around the holy shrines (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Initial reports said that 250 people, including 100 members of Sikh youth organisations, were arrested. Later, the total came down to 90. At a press conference, police officials, who confirmed the figure of 90, said that 80 of the detainees were released after interrogation.

### European missile debate

## Military tie sought by Paris and Bonn

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

The present anxiety over Europe's security after the removal of American medium-range nuclear missiles has forced two countries who have twice been at war with each other this century to consider new military links.

A closer military alliance between France and West Germany is high on the agenda in Bonn and Paris. Now the West German leader, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, has suggested the forming of a joint Franco/German brigade.

No one seriously doubts that the surprise announcement by Chancellor Kohl last Friday was intended more as a politically symbolic statement of hope that Europe's defence could become a better integrated structure rather than as a genuine attempt to form a new Franco/German army on the Central Front.

However, the initiative, which has been warmly welcomed by President Mitterrand, is beset with practical and historical difficulties. In September, the two leaders will get together in Bavaria, during a joint military exercise, Operation *Kecker Speers* (Cheeky Sparrow), to discuss how the idea could be put into practice.

"The starting point for all considerations must be that, for geographical reasons, Western Europe forms a strategic unit," Chancellor Kohl told his parliamentary colleagues in the Christian Democratic Union this week. "Without France this unit is inconceivable. It lies in our security interests to incorporate France's defence potential into a collective central European defence."

France and West Germany have become natural bedfellows because of increasing concern, particularly in Bonn, over Europe's security following the expected removal of American long and shorter-range intermediate nuclear missiles under an intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty with the Soviet Union.

Chancellor Kohl remains firmly wedded to the principle of overall American military and nuclear protection. He is not asking for French nuclear cover, although some believe this is what is behind his new overtures. President Mitterrand has already ruled this out. But with a zero-zero INF deal round the corner, Chancellor Kohl wants to push the French gently into a firm commitment to use their conventional forces to defend West Germany against attack. A joint military brigade would be the first step towards such a commitment.

Today, France has 50,000 troops in West Germany, but they are tucked away in Baden-Baden in the south. France also has a rapid deployment force (FAR) of 47,000 men which will be involved in the joint military exercise in September.

It is well recognized by Nato commanders, however, that the French troops in Germany have lost the edge which the other forces have maintained in terms of equipment and technology, it being deeply imbedded in French strategic thinking that new equipment is produced for commercial sale, not for providing the best possible weapons for defending the Central Front. The Germans, on the other hand, have a reputation for designing the best equipment.

Moreover, although Paris and Bonn already have plans for joint training of staff officers and regular exercises are held where officers use English as the common language, vital equipment like tanks, armoured personnel carriers, air-defence weapons and even small arms are not compatible.

The concept of a European command structure, including France, would have to take into account these and other problems, but it would provide a better framework for increased security in Europe than the "meaningless gesture" of a one-off Franco/German brigade.

## UN anti-torture treaty not signed by Britain

By Caroline Moorhead

Twenty countries, of which Britain is not one, today bring into effect the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The 20th, Denmark, ratified the convention at the end of May, fulfilling the quota which enables such conventions to come into force.

Britain has said that ratification is being delayed until UK legislation is brought into line with the provisions of the convention. "Mental suffering" is a criminal offence under the convention, but not under UK law.

One is the principle of compulsory, universal jurisdiction over alleged torturers which means that they must, unless extradited for trial elsewhere, be prosecuted regardless of their nationality or where the torture is committed. Another is that refugees are not to be sent back to countries where they risk being tortured. And "obedience to superior orders" can no longer be used as a defence against a charge of torture.

A 10-member Committee Against Torture is now to be set up to conduct inquiries into the practice of torture and to receive complaints both from individuals and from states — provided that the states concerned agree.

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## SPECTRUM

## Kissing farewell to salad days

## THE GOOD UNIVERSITY GUIDE

Term is ending, and Paul Vallely reflects on social life at university, while a don bemoans a generation of television watchers

## Part 5: Life outside the lectures

In the hollow of a steeply banked lawn, sheltered by the honeyed stone of one of Bristol University's grander Victorian buildings, a group of students were sitting on the grass watching the clouds scud by in the bright blue sky. The sun was hot. Around them was the debris of a lazy June afternoon picnic. A little wine remained to be distributed among their paper cups.

It is only in the salad days of university that it is possible to institutionalize an activity such as cloud watching. This was the University Balloon Society's post-examination summer outing, though the balloon itself remained in its van. The wind, the student pilot announced, was still too strong. Was there any more wine, asked a languorous voice from beneath a tree.

Meanwhile at the students' union the university politicians were gathering for the final meeting (UGM) of the term. Students, like their donnish betters, are tireless creators of initials and acronyms, as was demonstrated by the nearby poster for P.I.S.S. Soc (Plastered in Social Services Society), which diplomatically omits the first two words from its title when applying to local magistrates for drinks licences.

UGM, more mundanely, stood for Union General Meeting. On its agenda were unsurprising motions condemning government cuts in the university budget for next year and the practice of vivisection in undergraduate courses. There was a proposal, heavy with student irony, that Bristol should disaffiliate from NUS (the National Union of Students) and form a UDS (Union of Democratic Students). There was also a mischievous syllogism couched in

time-honoured student union jargon which read:

"This UGM Notes: 1. Christian ideology declares there is only one true god. 2. The Union has more than one Christian society."

"This UGM declares: That all the Christian groups (as declared in their Constitutional Aims) be disaffiliated and one single society be reaffiliated."

The student politician who had tabled the proposal was adamant that it was a purposeful suggestion though his peers, smiling and winking, pronounced it to be little more than an attempt to ensure that the meeting would struggle to a quorum with the help of the outraged members of the various excluded Christian middle-class who would most certainly attend.

Up at the university's most sought-after hall of residence, Goldney Hall, on Clifton heights, overlooking an impressive prospect of delving downland, Christian witness of a rather less theological kind was in action. In the elegant grounds of the old stone mansion a large fairground bouncing raft and a Punch and Judy booth had been installed for the SCA (Student Community Action) summer event.

The guests were the mentally-handicapped people with whom the SCA members spent a few hours each week, though some of them extended that commitment to living in small communities of five or six which they shared with equal numbers of the handicapped. "It is very rewarding and helps develop skills other than those a university normally does," said the SCA leader, Clare Mockridge.

The unfortunates lolloped



Extra-curricular activities at an end: two Birmingham University students embrace and say a warm goodbye at the finish of another term

around the lawn in paper hats, twirling children's toys in their clumsy fingers and stuffing sticky party fare into their mouths. Two gilded youths, svelte, tousle-haired, in sporting whites and bearing tennis rackets, rounded the corner and circumnavigated the event without a blink of an eye or a break in their well-modulated conversation.

The balloonists were talking about money. They spoke of how they had found a commercial sponsor, Uvistat - the makers of sun-tan creams - to pay for their balloon and van. They debated the difficulty of living on a student grant or managing on covenanted parental contributions when the Inland Revenue was so slow about coughing up its part. Student loans, it appeared, are already a reality, though at present they're known as overdrafts. Most seemed to have them, ranging

from the modest £200 to an impressive £2,000.

"One of the problems of being at a university in a city rather than on a self-contained campus is that students are prey to private landlords," said Helen Seymour Jones, a second-year student of religion and literature and chairman of Ballooning. "They know you can claim £14 a week in housing benefit so they put the rents up by that amount. And the place I live has mushrooms growing on the walls."

The student politicians were by now in the Mandela Bar discussing, as politicians of all stations are wont to do, the apathy of their fellows. The meeting had been inoperative, Christians notwithstanding. They were a mixed bunch, from young Tories to the representatives of some Fifth International. Guy, a leftist

who dressed like a bus conductor but who had run up so big an overdraft that his bank had actually threatened to sue him, spoke bitterly of university as the class system magnified. "Those who are wealthy here are wealthy purely on the basis of what they inherit; the notion of meritocracy is fully exposed," he moaned.

Guy was a balanced fellow, with a chip on both shoulders, said a Tory who had had all his hair shaved off to raise money for a charity which financed Third World students at the university.

They had another drink and discussed Mrs Thatcher, D regars, whether or not they were all Oxbridge rejects and why racism and sexism were the vogue subjects of the day. The fact that there were no blacks and only one woman active in the conversation was eloquent enough commentary on that though Becky Shaw, the

pretty UGM chairwoman, made a strong contribution by arguing long and hard and drinking pints of cider. The politicians drank until the bar shut and then Tories and Leftists together, went off in search of a kebab or cheap Chinese take-away. The next morning the exam results were to be posted outside the Senate building.

Up the motorway in Warwick they were in a more dour mood. A few finalists still had exams to do, the first years were half way through theirs, and the second years had not yet really begun.

University examinations, like the rest of student life, consist of intense periods of coffee-drinking, interrupted by the odd burst of academic activity. It was hardly surprising therefore that the coffee bar outside the campus library was slightly more busy than the scriptorium itself. Two second-year accounting students were sitting

there with empty coffee cups, procrastinating over yet another cigarette. An alarmingly high proportion of students are smoking these days. It goes well with sitting around, which the second-years concluded was their main leisure activity.

"Work? We just do the minimum really, enough to get by on the assessment essays. What else do we do? Well there's Badminton Society on Wednesdays, to keep fit, and Ballroom Dancing Society on Tuesdays, to find a girlfriend, though I haven't found one yet," said Philip Stocker. There was not as much sex at university as you might be led to believe, his companion mused somewhat wistfully.

What there is plenty of, surprisingly enough, is television. Five years ago only three out of every 60 students had their own television; now around one third have one, according to Warwick's student treasurer, Mark Brinell.

"When you go into the bar no one is talking about Lenin's theory of imperialism or metaphysical poetry; it's all *Brookside* and *EastEnders*. They're a very dull lot really," he said.

University teachers sadly concur. The stereotype of the student in Mrs Thatcher's model Britain is a hard-working, aggressive vocationalist, eschewing student activism and social activity in favour of the single-minded pursuit of a good job. But the reality, according to one disenchanted don, is on average an unenterprising specimen, sadly devoid of disinterested curiosity and intellectual *jeu de vivre*.

"They have none of the energy for extra-curricular activity which marked student behaviour in the Sixties and Seventies. But they don't really work hard either. They're very degree-orientated, that's true. But they won't do anything which doesn't directly get them marks for something. They're too much products of an audio-visual culture; the idea of sitting down and spending the evening reading a book for pleasure is anathema to many of them," he said wearily.

Dons, as I recall, have always had curious views on the purpose of university life.

## A to Z

## OXFORD

Site: 35 colleges form town centre. Numbers: 13,000. M/F ratio 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are English, PPE (philosophy, politics, economics), modern languages, law and modern history. Study: Teaching focuses on one- or two-weekly tutorial of one or two students. Many libraries, all well-stocked. Important exams at end of first and third years. Courses: exacting, and drop-out rate low. Most end up with second class degree (now divided into 2:1 and 2:2). Graduates have excellent career prospects. St Hilda's and Somerville, women only; all rest mixed. Most candidates enter via entrance exam and interview or conditional offer system. Accommodation: Most colleges house first and second, or first and third years. Private market has London prices. Recreation: College form social clubs. Union is central campaigning body, but no social role. Dining societies provide vicarious scandal for majority who cannot afford to dine and do not want to join. Sexes almost equal at undergraduate level, but only 14% of teaching staff are women. High independent school intake, with state schools at 52%. Town-gown relations improved. City has plenty of entertainments.

## READING

Site: 300-acre campus on southern outskirts of town, with lake and woods. Numbers: 5,800. M/F 7:5. Courses: Largest fields are land management and English. Specialties in agriculture, food sciences. Accommodation: Guaranteed places in hall for first years and 60% of all students housed in 12 halls or near campus. Most have catering and quality generally good. Recreation: Campus friendly and leading surprisingly lively. Students tend to be conservative. SU socially active, running 160 clubs and sporting groups. Music strong.

## ST ANDREWS

Site: Buildings mix in with town centre. Numbers: 3,800, of whom about half are Scottish. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields are medical science, history, maths. Psychology and philosophy departments strong. Laser studies research specialty. Study: Assessment by exam and by projects. Excellent computerized library. Staff sympathetic. No commitment to course before start of third year. All honours courses 4 years, as in rest of Scotland. Accommodation: All first years and 70% of students housed in halls. Recreation: Small and historic, in centre of beautiful seaside town. Plenty of golf courses and lovely countryside. No longer has reputation for radical conservatism. Social life intimate and active. University runs biennial arts festival and drama and debating strong.

## SALFORD

Site: 34-acre campus one mile from town centre. Numbers: 3,800. M/F 3:1. Courses: Largest fields are electrical, electronic and mechanical engineering. Modern languages and business management strong.

John Moore, MP  
John Moore (Profile, June 18) undertook national service with the Royal Sussex Regiment from 1955 to 1957, mainly in Korea. He did not take part in the Korean War.

## SHEFFIELD

Site: City centre buildings. Numbers: 8,000. M/F 4:3. Courses: Largest fields are engineering, medicine and technology, but sturdy old reputation. Architectural design now aided by computer training. Study: Flexible course structure; eg. in arts courses take 3 equally weighted subjects in first year. Classics department merged with Nottingham. Accommodation: All non-home based first years housed in halls or flats. Others find plenty of houses locally. Recreation: Students sporty and strong dramatic contingent.

## SURREY

Site: Campus has been blown to bits. Town centre clinging to hill in Guildford. Numbers: 4,000. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are biochemistry, engineering, languages and international studies. Technological bias. Study: Most spend third year working in industry, making degree course four years long. Wide range of courses, marked by continual assessment and exam. Accommodation: Most first years and finalists housed on campus. Finding private rooms not easy. Recreation: Dull town with little to recommend it. Sports strong. Relations with town poor.

## SUSSEX

Site: Award-winning redbrick campus set on South Downs, four miles from Brighton centre. Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are English, maths and biology. Study: In first two terms students take preliminary courses before specializing in their major subject or major/minor combination. Arts courses retain subversive approach. Science conservative. Good employment record. Still primarily exam-based. Accommodation: Most first years accommodated on campus. Rooms in Brighton neither easy nor cheap. Recreation: Delightful place. Campus is attractive with relatively high percentage of mature and overseas students. Large contingent of London transients.

## SWANSEA (UNIVERSITY OF WALES)

Site: Modern campus two miles west of Swansea, next to beach. Numbers: 4,500. M/F 3:2. Courses: Largest fields are biology, geography, management science and history. Research centre for marine biology, biotechnology, chemistry and East European studies. Study: Continual assessment and exams play equal part. Employment record good. Accommodation: All first years placed in halls. Also self-catering accommodation at student village 2 miles away. Recreation: Relations between town and university good. Teaching conservative, student politics lively and leftist. Campus attractive. Sports and drama excellent.

## ULSTER

Site: Four sites, spread around Northern Ireland. Numbers: 7,400. M/F 1:1. Courses: Largest fields are non-degree qualifications. Organized into seven faculties. Accommodation: Many students live at home, others either get on-site rooms or find private accommodation through university office.

## OXFORD to YORK

Recreation: Social cohesion difficult. Most students based in Jordanstown, Northern Ireland known for warmth of people and natural beauty. Sports facilities good, with rugby and hockey favourites.

UNIST (University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology)

Site: Manchester city centre. Numbers: 4,000. M/F 3:1. Courses: Largest fields science and technology and management sciences. Does teach modern languages and European studies. Main library recently refurbished. International reputation. Close co-operation with industry. Specialties: textile, biotechnology, electronics and paper science. Many four-year sandwich courses, with five for city centre nightingale. Good sports facilities.

UNIST (University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology)

Site: Cardiff city centre. Merger with University College under discussion. Numbers: 3,000. M/F 6:2. Courses: Largest fields are economics, architecture, pharmacy, law and engineering. Teaches English. Three-year full-time and four-year sandwich courses, with five for architecture and town planning. Specialties: automation and robotics, business law, Cardiff Business School, semiconductors and microprocessors. Good access to computers and co-operation with industry. Accommodation: All first years accommodated (mainly in hall) and wide variety of flats. Recreation: Joint SU with University College. Lively clubs and bands. Welfare services, good. Sports excellent.

## WARWICK

Site: Modern, landscaped campus three miles south-west of Coventry. Numbers: 5,700. M/F 11:9. Courses: Largest fields are education, business studies, maths, law. Study: On average, half marks from traditional exams, half from assessment. Pioneered entrepreneurial studies. High reputation in many fields. Accommodation: All first years accommodated by university. Second years look for in Coventry or Leamington: former is cheaper and buses to it more frequent, though latter is prettier. Third years usually in flats on campus. Halls self-catering and often cramped. Huge arts centre and excellent sports facilities.

## YORK

Site: Large campus two miles from city centre, linked by bus. Numbers: 5,700. M/F 11:10. Courses: Largest fields are English, economics, chemistry, biology and history. Study: Content and methods of teaching traditional. Arts bias, gradually changing. Forms of assessment vary. Accommodation: All first years live on campus and 80 per cent of undergraduates accommodated by university. Recreation: Lovely city. Ancient collegiate system so no central SU. Many societies and clubs.

Compiled by SOPHIE WITTER

## CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1293

ACROSS  
1 Handcut (6)  
4 Sharp, high-pitched (6)  
7 Apart (4)  
8 Greek wine god (8)  
9 Penetration (7)  
11 Mobilize (5)  
12 Rigoletto composer (8)  
15 Evil spirit (5)  
16 Shift (7)  
20 Keep within limits (8)  
21 Walking manner (4)  
22 Chocolate chaos (6)  
23 Ivy (6)

DOWN  
1 Invigorating (7)  
2 Large quantities (5)  
3 Breadth (5)  
4 Lacking speed (4)  
5 Remote (7)  
6 Strong (5)  
10 Cluttered (5)  
11 Variety (5)  
13 Tool (7)  
14 Immobility (7)  
15 Ludicrous situation (5)  
17 Small animal cage (5)  
18 Furious (5)  
19 Layer (4)

SOLUTION TO NO 1292  
ACROSS: 1 Flabby 4 Wimple 9 Morello 10 Plume 11 Mane 12 Knowing 14 Meteorology 18 Subzero 19 Quip 22 Blend 24 Tocar 25 Reactor 26 Lycoun  
DOWN: 1 Fume 2 Aorta 3 Belvedere 5 Imp 6 Pruning 7 Emerge 8 Cockermouth 11 Mum 13 Oblique 15 Embrace 16 Yap 17 Isobar 20 Inane 21 Slam 23 Duc

## THE TIMES SATURDAY

### Portfolio Gold

At least £12,000 to be won



Roger Taylor's heyday: beating Ray Moore in the quarter final of Wimbledon, 1967

The art of courtship  
During Wimbledon fortnight, thousands of inspired Beckers and Navratilovas take to their local courts - if they can find one free. But there is another way. Tomorrow The Times looks at tennis holidays, with experts like Roger Taylor to coach the best out of you

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A sharper look for cutlery?

Bottled poetry  
The Californian wine boom

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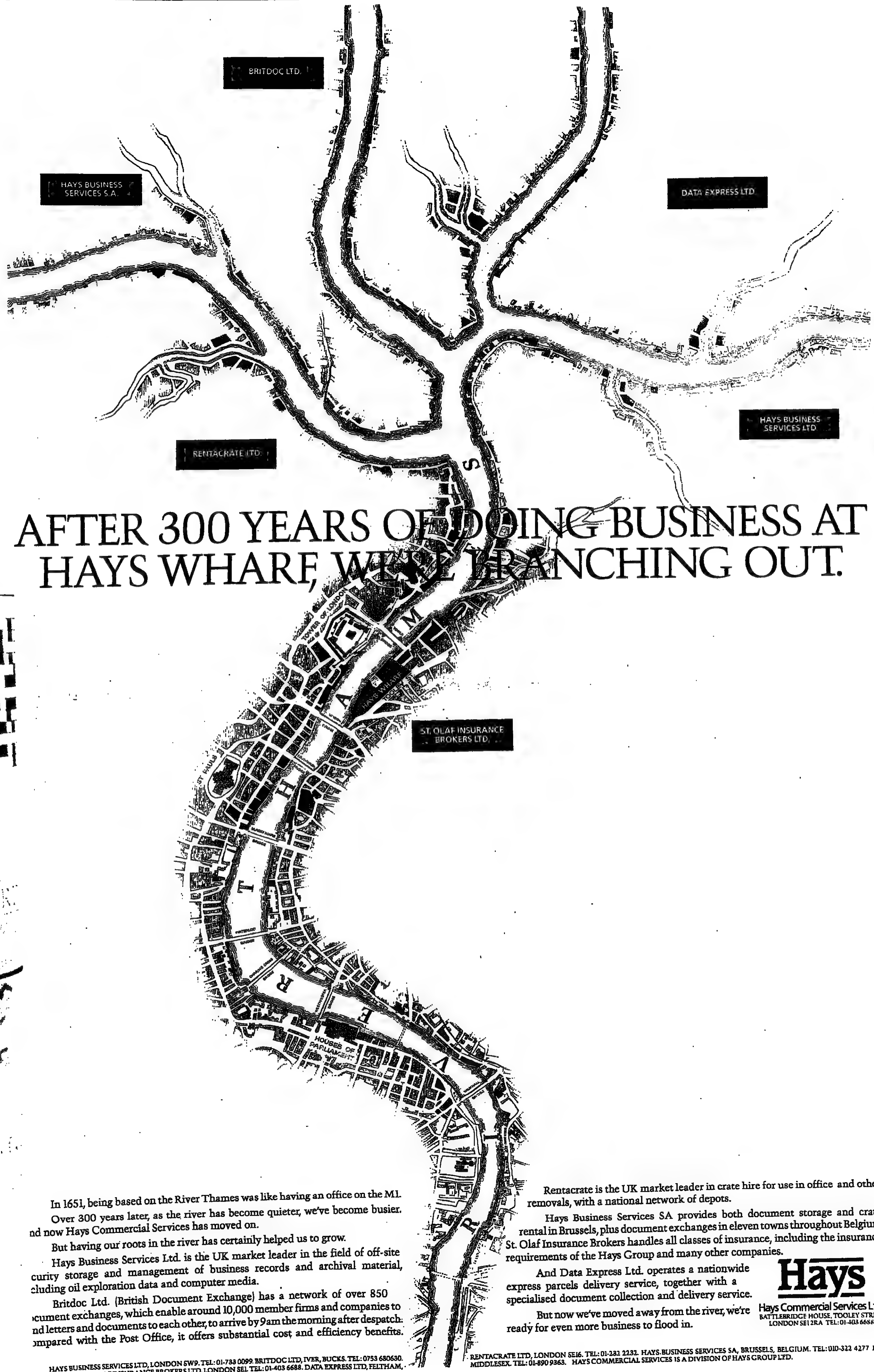
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## A SPEECH OF LIBERATION

A massive programme of legislation has been outlined in the Queen's Speech for the first session of the new Parliament. Comparisons of scale have been drawn with the programme of the 1945 Labour government. Any similarity, however, is in scale only. For whereas the Attlee government revolutionized the economic structure of the country by imposition and did it in only five years, the new Conservative programme is carrying on the work of Mrs Thatcher's first two Parliaments.

It is chipping away still further and on a wide front at the rock face of the old post-1945 social and economic order. In housing, education and trade union reform it builds on what has already been done over eight years to lead the country steadily, surely and above all willingly, away from social dependence and towards a greater sense of, and scope for, personal responsibility. What Labour did in 1945 was done quickly, by fiat and all at once. Some of it (particularly in respect of welfare) was popular enough because it was better than what had existed before. But the Attlee government was disliked for many of its policies and was ejected after virtually a single term.

What Mrs Thatcher has done to unroll the post-1945 dispensation has been tested and approved in three General Elections. It has been in some respects a slow process but in terms of staying power it is none the worse for that. Nobody can say that what is done is without popular consent.

This particularly applies to the three areas of legislation — education, housing and trade union reform — which will meet strong opposition from Labour but will have the wholehearted assent of the Government's own backbenchers. The proposals to provide scope for greater parental control over schools will, for instance, respond pragmatically to parents' anxieties about the attitudes to learning held by some local authorities and teachers.

The scheme for enabling governors and parents to opt out of local authority control and run their own schools as trusts funded directly from the Department of Education and Science will be a very radical change. It is essential that the legislation is drafted so that it is not difficult to take advantage of the new freedoms.

Nothing is imposed. Instead a facility is

created which people can use if they wish. Moreover, unlike the voucher system which would have created a further problem for the "sink schools" from which there would have been heavy contracting out, the new scheme is specifically designed for the worst schools which are the source of discontent. It is they who will have the greatest motivation to choose self-management. Those satisfied with the local authority can continue under it.

LEA schools will themselves benefit from greater control over their own budgets, from the guidance of the national core curriculum and from the prevention of attempts by local authorities to restrain artificially the admissions to popular schools. All this is essential liberation. That is also a proper description of the right of dissatisfied local authority tenants to transfer their homes to other landlords. Liberation is also the right of freedom of individual trade unionists, 60 per cent of whom did not vote Labour, by requiring officials to be elected by postal ballot and by enabling members to restrain their unions from calling strikes in breach of contracts of employment without majority support in a secret ballot.

Much of the legislation, including that dealing with housing and schools, is rightly aimed at the inner cities. About some other proposals, however, there are questions to be raised. The de-nationalization of the water industry raises more strongly than ever before the doubts about how effectively a utility will be regulated in the interests of consumers. The record in respect of British Telecom suggests that lessons still have to be learned.

The Government's biggest difficulty looks likely to arise from the new flat rate community charge which is designed to replace domestic rates. The objections will not be mainly to the replacement of rates but to a flat rate tax on individuals irrespective of income which will particularly hit people unfortunate enough to live under a spendthrift authority which they cannot turn out. A Government concerned over its loss of seats in so many inner cities would be sensible to listen attentively to what its backbenchers say before deciding the final details and timetable of this measure.

## THE SCOTTISH QUESTION

The Queen's Speech contains only two sentences about Scotland. One promises a reform of Scottish housing policy, presumably on the lines of what is intended for the rest of Britain, the other a similar promise in relation to education. The inference to be drawn from this reticence is that the Government is refusing to be panicked by the Tory debacle north of the border into dramatic and ill considered policies. If so, this is excellent.

The great strategic problem which faces the Government in relation to Scotland is whether something should now be done to give constitutional expression to Scottish nationalism. On the face of it, the case for trying something of that kind looks strong. But the perennial question is "what can be done?"

Scotland is a nation and the United Kingdom is a multi-national state. Scotland has her own church, her own legal system and her own administration: the Scottish Office in London is only a branch of the Scottish Office in Edinburgh. Yet, in spite of all this, Scotland belongs to a unitary state which is governed by the Parliament at Westminster. If the present arrangements are fundamentally unacceptable to the Scots, what more can be done to satisfy them?

There are, in theory, various possible answers to this question. One of them, with which the Conservatives toyed in the sixties and seventies, was to preserve the unitary character of the kingdom while giving the Scottish people a far greater and more independent role than they have yet had in legislation affecting Scotland.

The plan, elaborated by a committee presided over by Lord Home, was to create a directly elected Scottish assembly which would constitute another House of Parliament, taking all stages of Scottish bills until the third reading had been reached. This was a bad idea, in that it would have created many occasions for dispute between Westminster and Edinburgh, the presumption being that the Edinburgh assembly would often have been of totally different political complexion from that of the Westminster Parliament. It is safe to presume that this particular concession to Scottish nationalism no longer occupies any part of the Government's mind.

There thus remains the idea, which Labour took up in the mid seventies, of a Scottish devolved Parliament which, in certain spheres, would have autonomous powers. In other words, it leaves the idea of "Home Rule for Scotland". But that concept too bristles with difficulties.

The most obvious of them affects taxation. Labour's idea was that the Scottish Assembly should be given from Treasury funds a block grant, and then allowed to spend it as it wished. This would have produced innumerable occasions for conflict between Edinburgh and Westminster. The grant would have to be negotiated; Scotland would have continually wanted to spend more than Westminster would permit. The whole concept of an assembly which can spend but is not required

to finance its own expenditure is, to say the least, dubious.

Yet, give the Scottish assembly the right to raise taxes, and equally serious difficulties arise. The notion of an extra Scottish tax imposed on top of United Kingdom taxation in order to finance specifically Scottish aspirations is not one which commends itself to businessmen north of the border or, indeed, to anyone concerned with the industrial revitalization of Scotland.

There are still more serious constitutional difficulties inherent in the idea of straightforward legislative devolution. If the Scots were given their own Parliament, would they retain their present extremely generous representation in the House of Commons? If they did, would the English and the Welsh (not to mention the Northern Irish) be given devolved assemblies? The English certainly do not want one.

This line of thought leads logically to the concept of a federation of the kingdom, in which the member states would have control of their domestic concerns and the federal parliament control of matters of common concern such as defence and foreign policy. The federal idea is antipathetic to British constitutional tradition. More serious, perhaps, is the disparity between the populations and economic resources of what would be the member states of a British federation. It is, for example, almost inconceivable that, under such an arrangement, the Scots would continue to enjoy the substantial benefits which at present come to them from resources largely created in England.

In terms of strict logic, it is possible to make a cogent case for the maintenance of a unitary British state and some sort of case for a totally independent Scotland, an idea not widely favoured on either side of the border. The case for devolved government is unsustainable.

The aim of the Government, therefore, should be to develop and improve the present system, giving the greatest possible degree of administrative devolution to Scotland, but resisting legislative devolution. As many decisions as possible affecting Scotland exclusively should be taken by Scotsmen.

The Secretary of State for Scotland should be given more freedom than he has to dispose of the financial resources put at his command without specific injunctions from the Treasury about how they should be used. For the rest, the Tories must depend in Scotland as in England on convincing the people that the Government's economic and financial policies are the high road to prosperity and the promotion of personal independence.

This is the conclusion which the Government seems at present to have reached; but, lurking in Mr Rifkind's mind there may be the idea that it all might fail and that it might be necessary, in spite of all the difficulties, to revert to the policy of devolution. The more that fear is allowed to become public, the more likely it is to be realised.

### Fitting tribute

From Mr Paul Blezard-Gymer  
Sir, How fitting that the obituary of Miss Grace Scott, inventor of the Filofax, in today's *Times* (June 10) was of such perfect dimensions as to allow clipping from the paper and filing in the "information" section of my own Filofax as ready proof that these vade-mecums are not a latter-day yuppie invention. Yours faithfully,  
PAUL BLEZARD-GYMER,  
Shrewsbury House,  
42 Cheyne Walk, SW3.

### Income of clergy

From Mr R. H. Rowe  
Sir, It is most unfortunate that your Religious Affairs Correspondent (early editions, June 16) gives the impression that the First Church Estates Commissioner is not fully appreciative of what goes on in the parishes of the Church of England because the comparison made of clergy income is incomplete and most unfair. If one takes into account the income together with the very long working hours of most parish

clergy and compares them with the income and very much shorter working hours of other workers it will be realised that the hourly rates of pay of clergy are very much lower than even the lowest-paid parishioners.

The differential becomes even greater if account is taken of the many hours of unpaid work done by clergy wives.  
Yours faithfully,  
R. H. ROWE,  
93 Gilegate,  
Durham,  
June 16.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Pleading cause of Bar immunity

From the Chairman of the Bar Council

Sir, In your editorial on June 16 you refer to the "constructive steps" being taken by the Bar to raise standards of conduct and accountability among its existing members. We welcome your support on this important programme.

You also refer with less approval to the limited immunity which advocates have from actions for negligence, namely in connection with the conduct of court proceedings, criticising the supposed reasons for this. You omit, however, any reference to what I think are the principal reasons why this immunity exists.

Litigation, whether civil or criminal, often leaves at least one party dissatisfied, and convinced that his cause could only have been lost because of inadequate presentation. In deciding retrospectively whether this was so the court faces almost insuperable problems.

If an advocate is to be sued, the amount of damages to be awarded must mainly depend upon whether or not the result would have been different if the case had been conducted differently. That can only be decided by, in effect, re-trying the case on a different basis. Parties and witnesses, if still available, must be recalled and the matter reopened perhaps years later, when recollections have changed and the overall effect of the evidence may be quite different.

Bearing in mind the right of appeal which already exists to

correct errors, should a right of action against the advocate also be available, as you suggest, with all the expense and lack of finality involved? The courts have carefully considered this at the highest level and as a matter of policy have firmly answered "no". The same answer has been given by the courts and legislatures in many other countries.

It is also relevant to ask, who must pay for what you suggest? The short answer is the public — through the legal-aid fund, which would largely have to finance the claims; through taxation to pay for extra courts and judges, and through the extra costs which advocates must recover in fees if they have to pay further insurance premiums.

I suggest that the point is not as simple as you suggest and that a more considered answer would be different from the one you give. Yours faithfully,  
PETER SCOTT, Chairman,  
The General Council of the Bar,  
11 South Square,  
Gray's Inn, WC1.

### M'lud in the dock

From Mr Christopher Ash

Sir, So, new procedures are proposed to facilitate judicial complaints against rude barristers (report, June 15).

What is the procedure for facilitating barristerial complaints against rude judges? Yours faithfully,  
CHRISTOPHER ASH,  
Weston Chambers,  
10A Wensum Street,  
Norwich, Norfolk.

### Church and Masons

From the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of England

Sir, Mr Longley's admirably objective article (June 20) must be subject to two comments. He is wrong to suggest that the Church stands to lose very little if Freemasonry is formally criticised. There may be few very senior clerics who are now Freemasons, but there are very many (I do not know how many) members of the Church of England who would be affected by such a move.

These include obviously the churchwardens, sidesmen and ordinary members of congregations. They also include the families of Freemasons, who would not care to have their church castigate their

men as heretics or worse.

Mr Longley was misled by one of the errors of fact in the working group's report: a lodge does not have to have a chaplain. The appointment is optional because there is no place in masonic ceremonies for religion to be expounded: prayers are part of the ceremonies, but they do not have to be delivered by a chaplain.

The working group's report does not include evidence given to it by the masonic authorities. Copies of this evidence are available from Freemasons' Hall.

Yours sincerely,  
M. B. S. HIGHAM,  
Grand Secretary,  
United Grand Lodge of England,  
Freemasons' Hall,  
Great Queen Street, WC2.

### Sri Lanka conflict

From Dr A. P. Kannangara

Sir, Mr Gooneratne proposes (June 13) that the Colombo Plan nations should now offer themselves as a forum for solving the Sri Lankan problem. A former High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in London, he has the grace to state, as an argument for his proposal, that Britain will not do as the mediator, since India is "likely to object".

What it comes to is that Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand and India, the countries which he specifies, should come together to promote negotiations directed towards a definitive solution, and also to assume some responsibility for implementing that solution.

In almost all these countries these ideas are unlikely to be received with anything but sceptical caution. As is well known, interventions of the sort which Mr Gooneratne seems to have in mind often aggravate the problems which they are intended to solve.

Sri Lanka, too, might well be apprehensive about Mr Gooneratne's proposals. India, now discredited as a mediator, may stand to gain fresh credentials from an association with a group of responsible and disinterested governments. She might then, as the country nearest to Sri Lanka, be tempted to harden her intimidatory tactics.

Finally there is the moral issue. Colombo Plan nations might be willing to work behind the scenes for a settlement. But they would see it as quite improper for them to band together in an arrangement which might lead to their being called upon to put collective pressure on the sovereign state of a small and poor yet ancient country.

Yours faithfully,  
A. P. KANNANGARA,  
44 Eton Rise,  
Eton College Road, NW3,  
June 17.

### Children in care

From the General Secretary of the British Association of Social Workers

Sir, Your editorials of May 16 ("A child betrayed") and June 17 ("A public matter") both made serious criticisms of social work and the work of social workers in child-abuse cases and call for a reply.

Your suggestion (June 17) that social workers are seeking to be accountable "to nobody but themselves" is totally unfounded. Local authority social workers are ultimately accountable to political masters, as the social workers criticised in the report of the first Blom-Cooper inquiry, *A Child in Trust*, know to their cost.

BAWS supports the creation of a national council consisting of social workers and employers, and representatives of service users and the public. This would offer continuity in monitoring national standards and a nationally consistent process of review of allegations of bad practice. This is no "arbitrary approach" but a creative proposal for open ac-

countability and a council with real powers to withdraw registration.

You imply that formal inquiries produce action. Social workers know that this is rarely true. Of the 68 detailed and helpful recommendations in *A Child in Trust* many remain unimplemented, not for lack of professional determination but for lack of political will. The major recommendation that social workers need a three-year basic training has been widely endorsed for example, but the Government has still to approve the Central Training Council's imaginative proposals to make this a reality.

In conclusion, we take issue with your statement (May 16) that social workers are "reluctant to invoke the law, given their preference for re-establishing the family as a unit". There is, in fact, an increasing use of legal powers and more children are subject to statutory orders than ever before.

Emergency orders to remove children "at risk" increased by 350 per cent following the death of Maria Colwell in 1973 and a

### Taking care of those in need

From Lord Scarman

Sir, In his letter to you today (June 23) the Bishop of Stepney calls for a partnership which includes local people if we are to make headway with the inner cities.

He is plainly right. But a word of warning. There are unresolved (constitutional?) problems besetting the relationship between central and local government. It would be a tragedy if these problems should be allowed to impede or delay the imaginative proposals now emerging from governmental statements.

The people have voted: the Prime Minister has put inner cities and housing as the Government's priorities; let us do what we can now to advance these causes, and reflect later on the constitutional problems. Yours sincerely,  
LESLIE SCARMAN,  
House of Lords,  
June 23.

From Dr Richard Stone

Sir, Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, says in one of his first utterances since reappointment:

I really don't think the Government can go on being blamed for dereliction in certain parts of the older urban areas when you have councils which make sense in financial and beyond belief, when their rates are sky high

### Orchestra funding

From the Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Philharmonic Society

Sir, Mr Simon Wallace's suggestion (June 19) that the Royal Philharmonic Society should sell our MS copy of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony is certainly timely in view of the Arts Council's recent decision after an association of some 40 years, to withhold financial assistance in future.

The society is therefore forced to explore every possible alternative means of funding both concert-giving and our very modest administrative expenses.

The MS, together with many other important MSS and records, has for many years been in the safe custody of the British Museum and, now, British Library. The advice which we are seeking from their officers and other independent experts will be considered by the society's honorary council of management as soon as it is available.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.  
JOHN DENISON,  
Honorary Treasurer,  
The Royal Philharmonic Society,  
10 Stratford Place, W1,  
June 23.

From Dr Alec Hyatt King

Sir, Mr Simon Wallace is misinformed about the manuscript score of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony now in the possession of the Royal Philharmonic Society. Far from being "possibly the most valuable musical manuscript extant", it is but a copy in the hand of a contemporary Viennese copyist, with a dedicatory title page in Beethoven's hand.

The composer's own autograph full score of this symphony is in the Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, East Berlin. Yours faithfully,  
ALEX HYATT KING,  
Honorary Librarian, Royal Philharmonic Society, 1969-1982,  
37 Pier Avenue,  
Southwold Suffolk  
June 21

### University guide

From Mr John Spencer

Sir, In his advice to potential university entrants on "how to talk your way in" (*Spectrum*, June 22) Mr Pearson Phillips encourages the younger generation to cultivate name-dropping, "verbal impact" and other ingratiating tactics. But he exaggerates the gullibility of interviewers.

It falls to my lot to interview several hundred young people each year for the Royal Navy, the Civil Service and various overseas student projects. It is not uncommon to witness the window-dressing which Mr Phillips recommends but I can assure him that it is almost invariably counter-productive.

I would have hoped, Sir, that a newspaper of your reputation would have advocated sincerity rather than subterfuge.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN SPENCER,  
Crofts Close, 7 Aston Road,  
Haddenham,  
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

similar increase is evident following recent cases. Yet social workers know that reception into "care" is no panacea and there is research evidence that, for many children, being "in care" is actually damaging.

As a former child-care practitioner, I hope that there will now be a more informed public debate about the options for the development of our child-care services.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID N. JONES,  
General Secretary,  
British Association of Social Workers,  
16 Kent Street, Birmingham

### Slow Thor?

From Mr Rupert Pilkington

Sir, I read today (report, June 23) that "lightning walk-outs" are proposed as a means of industrial action. Is this a compromise, or will the participants run at a snail's pace?

Yours faithfully,  
RUPERT PILKINGTON,  
c/o Calverleigh Cottage,  
Tiverton, Devon.

and when they operate such an anti-business attitude.

Here in Bayswater we have a Conservative city council and a Conservative MP. Of the 1,500+ homeless families living in hotels here, the 312 placed by Westminster itself are the second largest group placed by any borough.

I trust that Mr Ridley will here at least find it possible at last to resolve the problem in the only way that makes sense in financial and moral terms. He must increase the stock of new homes at rents which people on £4,000 per year can afford.

I hope that he will stop the history of shifting responsibility from local to central government and back again, which we have seen in the last five years. In particular, even Westminster, which blames other boroughs for "dumping families on us", is now proposing to forbid local hotels from taking local families, thereby forcing people to be placed in boroughs far away.

Yours,  
RICHARD STONE (Chairman,  
Bayswater Hotel Homeless Co-ordinating Group),  
2 Garway Road, W2.



## ON THIS DAY

JUNE 26 1789

At a convention in Philadelphia in May, 1787 delegates from the 13 states in America gathered to draw up a constitution. By mid 1788 their proposals had been ratified by each state and George Washington (1732-98) chosen as the country's president. He held office until 1797.

## [WASHINGTON APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF USA]

Philadelphia, April 22. Yesterday morning at ten o'clock, His Excellency the President of the United States left this city, on his journey to New York. His Excellency was accompanied by Charles Thomson Esq and Colonel Humphreys, formerly Aid de-Camp (surv) to his Excellency.

Previous to his Excellency's departure, the following address was presented:

An Address to the President of the United States, from the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

Sir, THE President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania cheerfully [et] embrace this interesting occasion to congratulate you upon the establishment of the Federal Constitution, and to felicitate ourselves and our country upon your unanimous appointment to the Presidency of the United States.

In reflecting upon the vicissitudes of the late war, in tracing its difficulties, and in contemplating its success, we are uniformly impressed with the extent and magnitude of the services which you have rendered your country, and by that impression we are taught to expect that the exercise of the same virtues and abilities which have been thus happily employed in the prize of liberty and independence must be effectively instrumental in securing to your fellow citizens the permanent blessings of a free and efficient Government.

THOMAS MIFFLIN,  
Council Chamber.

To which the President of the United States was pleased to return the following answer:

To the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania GENTLEMEN.

I RECEIVE, with great satisfaction, the affectionate congratulations of the President and Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, on my appointment to the Presidency of the United States.

If under favour of the Divine Providence, and with the assistance of my fellow citizens, it was my fortune to have been in any degree instrumental in vindicating the liberty and confirming the independence of my country, I now find a full compensation for my services, in a belief that those blessings will be permanently secured by the establishment of a free and efficient Government. And you will permit me to say, on this occasion, that as nothing could add to the evidence I had formerly received, of the invaluable attachment of your Commonwealth to the interests and honour of the union, so nothing could have been more agreeable to me, at this time, than the assurance you have given me of the zealous cooperation of its executive authority, in facilitating the accomplishment of the great objects which are committed to my charge.

While I feel my sensibility strongly excited by the expressions of affection and promises of support, which I every where meet with from my countrymen, I entertain a consolatory hope that the purity of my intentions, and the perseverance of my endeavours to promote the happiness of my country, will atone for any of the slighter defects which may be discovered in my administration.

GEORGE WASHINGTON





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
June 25: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order: THE IRISH STATE COACH (with four grey horses)

The Duke of Edinburgh  
SECOND CARRIAGE  
(Glass coach with two grey horses)

The Duchess of Grafton (Mistress of the Robes)  
The Countess of Cromer  
Mrs John Dugdale  
(Ladies in Waiting)

THIRD CARRIAGE  
(State Landau with two bay horses)

The Duke of Northumberland (Lord Steward)  
The Earl of Westmorland (Master of the Horse)

General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick (Gold Stick in Waiting)

FOURTH CARRIAGE  
(State Landau with two bay horses)

Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin (Rear Admiral of the United Kingdom)

The Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting)

The Right Hon. Sir William Heseltine (Private Secretary to the Queen)

Sir Peter Miles (Keeper of the Privy Purse)

FIFTH CARRIAGE  
(State Landau with two bay horses)

Mr David Hunt, MP (Treasurer of the Household)

Hon. Robert Boscawen, MP (Comptroller of the Household)

Mr Brian Mearns (Private Secretary to the Duke of Edinburgh)

SIXTH CARRIAGE  
(State Landau with two bay horses)

Colonel Andrew Parker Bowles (Silver Stick in Waiting)

Colonel William Mahon (Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)

Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Lawrence, RN (Equerry in Waiting)

MOTOR CAR  
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miles (Crown Equerry)

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse and left Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Barabas White-Spunner. The Blues and Royals.

The Queen's Guard, found by the 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, with the Queen's Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major C.R.L. Lomer, were mounted in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace.

The route of the Procession was lined by troops of the Guards Division, A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, with the State Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Pipes and Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major R.A. Ingilby-Mackenzie, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster.

A dismounted party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain Rupert Lendrum, The Blues and Royals, was on duty at Victoria Tower, House of Lords.

A Salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain Charles Lane, upon the arrival

of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Soluting Battery at 12 noon by the Honourable Artillery Company, under the command of Major Graham Neil.

The Imperial State Crown, the Sword of State and the Cap of Maintenance were conveyed previously to the Carriage House of the Palace of Westminster, and escorted by a Regalia Escort of the Household Cavalry.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S STATE COACH  
(with four bay horses)

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston (Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)

Lieutenant-Colonel George West (Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barracough (Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State)

SECOND CARRIAGE  
(Town Coach with two bay horses)

Mr Peter Wright (Master of the Horse)

Mr John Titman (Sergeant-at-Arms to the Queen)

The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, received upon arrival at the Palace of Westminster by the Lord Great Chamberlain (the Marquess of Cholmondeley) and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk).

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stewart Wilson (Equerry to the Queen) and Mr Piers Blewitt, Mr Malcolm Maclean, Mr Benjamin Hamilton and Hon Robert Montgomery (Pages of Honour to the Queen) were in attendance at the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, under the command of Lord Denham (Captain), was on duty in the Prince's Chamber.

Major David Jamieson, VC (Lieutenant, Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles (Standard Bearer), Major Thomas St Aubyn (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant) and Colonel Philip Pardoe (Harbinger) were on duty with the Corps.

The Queen's Body Guard of the Yeoman of the Guard, under the command of the Viscount Davidson (Captain), was on duty in the House of Lords.

Colonel Alan Pemberton (Lieutenant), Colonel Greville Tufnell (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Lieutenant Colonel Shaun Longdon (Esquire) and Major Charles Endersby (Esquire) were also on duty.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace at 12.14 pm and were received by the Earl of Airrie (Lord Chamberlain) and Mr Tristan Garel-Jones, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household).

His Excellency the Reverend Dr David McCaughey (Governor of Victoria) and Mrs McCaughey had the honour of being invited to luncheon with the Queen.

Her Majesty invested His Excellency the Reverend Dr David McCaughey with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of Australia.

The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh this evening attended a Service to mark the Diamond Jubilee of The Royal School of Church Music (Director, Mr Lionel Dakers), at the Royal Albert Hall.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the President of the Royal Albert Hall Council (Sir Kirby Laing) and the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The Countess of Airrie, the Right Hon. Sir William Heseltine, the Reverend Canon Anthony Caesar and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Lawrence, RN were in attendance.

Commander Timothy Lawrence, RN were in attendance.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, attended by the Secretary of State for Scotland (the Right Hon. Malcolm Rifkind, MP, Minister-in-Attendance), the Countess of Airrie, the Right Hon. Sir William Heseltine and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Lawrence, RN, left King's Cross Station in the Royal Train this evening for Scotland.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron and Trustee, today attended Receptions at St James's Palace for young people who have reached the Gold Standard in The Duke of Edinburgh's Award.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron, attended a luncheon given by the Variety Club of Great Britain at the London Hilton Hotel.

His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Trust (Mr Eric Morley) and the Chief Barker of the Variety Club (Mr Harry Goodman), Brigadier Clive Robertson was in attendance.

The Duke and Duchess of York were entertained at dinner this evening by His Excellency the High Commissioner for Canada and Mrs McMurtry at 3 Grosvenor Square, W1. Miss Helen Hughes and Lieutenant-Colonel Sean O'Dwyer were in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent attended the Silver Clef Lunch, in aid of the Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy Centre, at the Inter-Continental Hotel.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of the Fund Raising Committee (Mr Andrew Miller), Miss Helen Hughes was in attendance.

The Princess Royal, Honorary President, British Knitting and Clothing Export Council, this morning visited the Meridian factory at Nottingham and the premises of Albert Martin Holdings and Cooper at Roe at Sutton in Ashfield.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Nottinghamshire (Sir Gordon Hobday).

Afterwards The Princess Royal opened the Civic Centre in Mansfield and was entertained at luncheon.

Her Royal Highness was received by the Chairman of Mansfield District Council (Councillor R. Wix).

In the afternoon The Princess Royal, President of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visited the East Midlands Riding Association for the Handicapped (Chairman, Mr G. Davidson) at Scropton, near Derby.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Derbyshire (Colonel Peter Hilton), Mrs Charles Ritchie was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE  
June 25: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother today visited Durham, and was present at celebrations in Durham Cathedral to mark the 1,300th Anniversary of the death of St Cuthbert.

In the afternoon Her Majesty opened Leech Hall at St John's College, University of Durham. The Lady Grimthorpe, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE  
June 25: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

Her Royal Highness, as President, this evening attended the Victoria League's Four Hundred Ball at the Dorchester Hotel. Mrs Jane Stevens was in attendance.

June 25: The Princess of Wales this morning visited the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary in connection with the Asian Mother and Baby Campaign.

Afterwards Her Royal Highness, Patron, Help the Aged, visited a sheltered housing scheme run by the Charity at 'Southdown', Huddersfield.

The Princess of Wales, attended by Viscountess Campden and Lieutenant-Commander Richard Aylard, RN, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Duke of Gloucester, President, National Association of Boys' Clubs, this morning visited Chelmsford Boys' Club, Rectory Lane. In the afternoon His Royal Highness, as Deputy Chairman of English Heritage, presented the prizes for the National Patchwork Quilt Championships, Audley End House, Saffron Walden, Essex.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Lt Col Sir Simon Bland, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant General Sir Peter Hudson at the Memorial Service for Mr Keith Lyle which was held in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, WC2, today.

YORK HOUSE  
JAMES'S PALACE  
June 25: The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this afternoon attended the Annual General Meeting of the National Society for Cancer Relief at Chelsea Old Town Hall, London, SW3. Mrs David Napier was in attendance.

Memorial Service  
Mr Keith Lyle  
Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was represented by Lieutenant-General Sir Peter Hudson at the Memorial Service for Mr Keith Lyle which was held in St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, WC2, today.

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June 25: The Duke and Duchess of Kent were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

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Receptions  
The Speaker and Mrs Weatherill gave a reception in Speakers' House yesterday after the State Opening of Parliament. The Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and Shadow Cabinet, other members of both Houses of Parliament, Ambassadors and other guests were present.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association  
Sir Bernard Braine, MP, Acting Deputy Chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, UK Branch, and Miss Betty Boothroyd, MP, joint honorary treasurer, were hosts at a reception held yesterday in the Houses of Parliament by the executive committee of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and other representatives of Commonwealth countries in London and visiting Commonwealth members attending the State Opening of Parliament.

Inter-Parliamentary Union  
Mr Donald Anderson, MP, and Mr Michael Marshall, MP, Joint Acting Chairmen of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the executive committee were hosts at a reception in honour of members of the Diplomatic Corps held yesterday in the Palace of Westminster after the State Opening of Parliament.

Anniversaries  
BIRTHS: George Morland, painter, London, 1763; William Thomson, Baron Kelvin, physicist, Glasgow, 1824; Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada 1911-20, Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, 1854.

DEATHS: Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of the Inca empire, Lima, Peru, 1541; Gilbert White, clergyman and naturalist, Selbourne, Hampshire, 1793; Joseph Montgolfier, pioneer of ballooning, Balaruc-les-Bains, 1800; Samuel Crompton, inventor of the spinning mule, Farnham, Lancs, 1827; George IV, reigned 1820-30, London, 1830.

Forthcoming marriages  
Sir Charles T. Legard and Miss C.S. Weston  
The engagement is announced between Charles Legard, Bt, of Scampton, and Caroline Weston, of Huttons Ambro, York. The marriage will take place shortly.

Mr K.D.G. Kirk and Miss L.C.S.-M. Secomb  
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the late Sir Peter Kirk, and of Lady Kirk, and Miss L.C.S.-M. Secomb, of Bumpstead, Essex, and Louise, younger daughter of Sir Reginald and Lady Secomb, Warrill Hall, Midsall, Suffolk.

Mr J.E. Baird and Miss E.M. Reisman  
The engagement is announced between James Edward, elder son of Dr and Mrs J.W. Baird, of Estoi, Portugal, late of North Yorkshire, and Elisabeth Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs J.L. Reisman, of Lancaster, Durham.

Mr L. Bertrand and Miss S. Jackson  
The engagement is announced between Leo, son of Mr A. Bertrand, of Co Cork and St Germain en Laye, France, and Mrs Tess d'Eranger, of Hailley, Oxfordshire, and Susan, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs N. Jackson, of Dorking, Surrey.

Mr L.D.M. Doonan and Miss R. de B. Roberts  
The engagement is announced between Ian David Mills, son of Colonel and Mrs T. Doonan, of Kintbury, Berkshire, and Rosalind de Boland, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs R.G.C. Roberts, of Moynauvaun, Co Tipperary, Republic of Ireland.

Mr A.P. Fabian and Miss J.K.M. Morris  
The engagement is announced between Anthony, only son of the late Mr H.C. Fabian, and of Mrs Fabian, of Pyrford, Surrey, and Joan, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Commander W.D.

Morris, RCN, rd, and Mrs M.C. Morris, of Tree Cottage, Hambledon, Surrey.

Mr V.L. Falk and Miss M.F.G. Paoli  
The engagement is announced between Victor Ian, eldest son of the late Mr V.L. Falk, of 44, Abercorn Place, London, NW8, and the late Mrs Lucy M. Falk, and Marie-France Genevieve, only child of M. Max Paoli and Mme. Bernadette Paoli (née Ayres), of Avignon, France.

Mr J.H. Gillett and Miss C.P. Tolkin  
The engagement is announced between James Hugh, younger son of the late Mr John Edward Gillett, and Mrs W. Gillett, of Cobham, Surrey, and Catherine Paula, daughter of Mr and Mrs John E. Tolkin, of Pangbourne, Berkshire.

Dr B. Hardy and Miss A.S. Davies  
The engagement is announced between Brian Hardy, of Los Angeles, son of Mr Eric Hardy, and the late Mrs Hardy, of Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith Davies, of Great Bookham, Surrey.

Mr W.P. McR. Heary and Miss C.S. Peiser  
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs W.P. McR. Heary, of Buckinghamshire, and Clare, twin daughter of Mr J.E.G. Peiser, of Ballingry, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs J.A. Ainge, of Cadsden, Princes Risborough, Buckinghamshire.

Mr J.P. Howden and Miss A.L. Vidalis  
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Percival, younger son of Frank and the late Peggy Howden, of Wami, Kenya, and Athena, only child of Alex and Sally Vidalis, of Nairobi, Kenya. The marriage will take place on

### Four Hundred Ball

Princess Margaret, President of the Victoria League, was the guest of honour at the Four Hundred Ball held at the Dorchester hotel last night. Sir Zelman Cowen, QC, chairman of the league, and Mrs Christopher Dobson, chairman of the ball, received the guests who included the High Commissioners for Swaziland and Nigeria and their ladies.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Eric Giles will be held at St James's Park, on Tuesday, June 30 at 10.45am.

The Earl of St Andrews celebrates his birthday today.

### Birthdays today



Mr Colin Wilson is 56 today

Mr Claudio Abbado, conductor, 54; Sir Campbell Adamson, chairman, Abbey National Building Society, 65; the Hon Betty Ashford, authoress, 78; Sir Alan Bailey, civil servant, 56; Sir Ashley, baron, president, Verity in Peril Fund, 84; Mr Justice Eastman, 67; Dr Alexander Fenton, research director, National Museums of Scotland, 58; Mr Willie Hamilton, former MP for Fife Central, 70; Professor Sir Keith Hancock, historian, 89; Rear-Admiral Sir David Haslam, 64; Vice-Admiral Sir John Lancaster, 84; Sir Jack Longland, former director of education, Derbyshire, 82; Sir Peter Miles, Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, 63; Professor Sir Alan Peacock, economist, 65; Mr Ian Press, ornithologist, 58; Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, 68; Brigadier Sir Charles Spry, 77; Professor Maurice Wilkes, computer scientist, 74; Mr Colin Wilson, author, 56.

### Dinners

British-Israel Chamber of Commerce  
Lord Sieff of Brimpton, President of the British-Israel Chamber of Commerce, was host at the annual dinner held last night at Grosvenor House, Mr Martin Mendoza, chairman, presided and the guests of honour were Lord Young of Graffham, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Professor Ephraim Katzir, former President of Israel.

Pakistan Society  
The Ambassador of Pakistan, presided at the annual dinner of the Pakistan Society held last night at Lincoln's Inn. Baroness Young was the guest of honour and the guests were received by Sir Frederick Bennett, chairman of the executive committee, and Lady Bennett.

Glaziers' Company  
Mr Jack Stone, Master of the Glaziers' Company, and the Wardens received the guests at the St Peter's Day Quarter Court dinner held last night at Glaziers' Hall.

Metropolitan Special Constabulary  
The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary was held last night at The Brewery, Chiswell Street. Mr Arthur Hammond, Chief Commandant, presided. Among those present were: Mr Leonard S. Falk, of 44, Abercorn Place, London, NW8, and the late Mrs Lucy M. Falk, and Marie-France Genevieve, only child of M. Max Paoli and Mme. Bernadette Paoli (née Ayres), of Avignon, France.

Facility of Building  
Mr Merrick J. Burrell, President of the Facility of Building, and the Wardens received the guests at a dinner held last night at Armourers and Braziers' Hall. Professor Sir George Grenfell-Baines also spoke.

### OBITUARY

## DR GRACE THORNTON

Woman in a man's world

Dr Grace Thornton, CBE, LVO, who died on June 23 at the age of 73, had a lively and distinguished career in the largely male world of the Diplomatic Service.

Clara Grace Thornton was born on June 27, 1913, only daughter of a jeweller. She was educated at Kettering High School and at Newnham College, Cambridge, where she retained an active association for the rest of her life.

Before the war she did research in Iceland and at Cambridge, and got her PhD in early Icelandic studies.

For most of the war she worked in the Ministry of Information, including a spell with the Blechley code-breakers. Then, in 1945, she went to the Copenhagen embassy as press attaché.

Three years later, at the age of 34, she moved to Reykjavik with the post of vice-consul (taking over the job of chargé d'affaires in 1949 and 1951). At that time it was the most responsible British diplomatic job of its kind which had ever been undertaken by a woman, and was regarded as the first important step to becoming an ambassador.

Thereafter, Grace Thornton's diplomatic career was nothing other than distinguished, and it is to the Diplomatic Service's discredit (and the nation's loss) that she appeared never to have been offered an embassy.

She returned to the Foreign Office in 1951 and worked in the American department. In 1954, she returned to Copenhagen, this time as 1st secretary and consul.

After a spell at the Brussels embassy (1960-2), where she handled information matters, she went to Jakarta, where she was consul-general.

In the tense autumn of 1963, with civil unrest wide-



spread, she called for the immediate evacuation of 166 civilians, British nationals among them, trapped at the Shell oilfields at Balikpapan in east Borneo. She flew to the area bearing a letter from the Indonesian Government and, on her arrival, was authorized by the British ambassador, Andrew Gilchrist, to take whatever steps she felt necessary to effect a successful evacuation.

She organized their flight to Djakarta from where they were taken by the RAF to Singapore. When she alighted at Singapore airport, she modestly disclaimed all praise for the enterprise.

Among the "evacuees" were the baggages of Major Roderick Walter, who had defiantly played on the Indonesians' assault the Djakarta embassy. Many of Grace Thornton's personal effects remained behind.

Her next posting, in 1965, was as consul-general to Lisbon, where she remained until 1970, returning to the Foreign Office in London to

take charge of the consular department.

On her retirement, in 1973, she took the job as secretary of the Women's National Commission - a body of women working to impress upon a male world the views of their female colleagues. Its scope had hitherto been confined to national issues, but its new secretary was keen to widen its horizons.

In the service of her old college she also gave of her time and talents, and was an associate fellow (1972 to 1981) and president of the Newnham Roll. The college made her an honorary fellow in 1982.

While in Lisbon, on the eve of Christmas 1968, Grace Thornton had received, from old friends on the Danish newspaper *Berlingske Tidende*, a copy of Hans Christian Andersen's account of his visit to Portugal in 1866.

During her time at the consular office she translated it into English, and saw it published in 1972. *A Visit to Spain, 1862* followed three years later. Her final Andersen translation, this time from the Dutch, was published in 1985, entitled *A Visit to Germany, Italy and Malta, 1840-41*.

Grace Thornton was an unflappable and splendidly outspoken woman. To look at her she seemed fiercely formidable ("my housekeeper calls it my 'frightening the horses' look").

Convinced as she was of her own abilities, she had no time for "liberated" females in search of "an identity", explaining that she did not have to fight male opposition in the Foreign Office - "they soon learned we didn't lose the keys or get seduced by South Americans".

She was unmarried.

### JACKIE GLEASON

Jackie Gleason, the chubby American entertainer and film actor, died on June 24. He was 71.

Born Herbert John Gleason in Brooklyn on February 26, 1916, he spent his early years standing around on street corners and hustling in pool halls.

He worked as a master of ceremonies of amateur shows, and in a Newark nightclub where he kept the audience amused by insulting them, occasionally stepping into the alley to fight it out with a customer.

He was unfit for war service, and spent several lean years doing club work and bit parts in Broadway shows.

Gleason emerged as a comic film star, and from 1941 had a small film part. But his film career failed at first to develop and he turned to the stage, playing on Broadway and in stock companies.

In 1949 he turned to television, starting with *Cavalcade of Stars* - a variety show in which he developed his string of stock characters. One skit in *Cavalcade* - "The Honeymooners" - he successfully worked up into a series in 1955. He also played the lead in a popular television comedy series, *The Life of Riley*.

Meanwhile his career was in full swing with *The Jackie Gleason Show*. He ran every aspect of the production, working so hard that he had to be given oxygen on the set.

Now financially secure, he enjoyed a bet (\$100-a-hole in a ring of golf). On his friends he lavished a pig, a goat, 600lbs of manure and a basketful of shrunken heads.



He had, meanwhile, made a second and far more successful stab at films. One of his best parts came in 1961 as Minnesota Fats, the champion pool player challenged by the young upstart Paul Newman in *The Hustler*. Gleason's performance earned him an Oscar nomination, and gave him a new dimension as a character actor.

The following year he was the writer, composer and leading player on a project dear to his heart, *Gigolo*. It was the story of a Parisian mute, played by Gleason with a Chaplin-esque mixture of comedy and pathos (and directed, indifferently, by Gene Kelly).

In 1962 he was excellent as

the double-dealing manager of an ageing boxer, played by Anthony Quinn, in *Requiem for a Heavyweight* (known in this country as *Blood Money*).

Two other good performances came in *Papa's Delicate Condition*, a sympathetic portrait of a kind-hearted man with a weakness for drink, and in *Soldier in the Rain*, with Steve McQueen, as a lonely soul who finds the army a refuge from a mocking world.

Later films included *Skidoo* (1968), Otto Preminger's misconceived comedy about flower power, *How To Commit Marriage*, a Bob Hope vehicle, and *How Do I Love Thee?* with Shelley Long.

After a long gap he returned to the screen in 1977 as the portly sheriff Buford T. Fur in a comedy about truck drivers, *Smoky and the Bandit*.

Gleason's insatiable appetite for food, alcohol and cigarettes was legendary. "My favourite wine", he explained, "is anything made out of grapes".

Although he could not read or write music, he recorded numerous, best-selling records of mainly nostalgic tunes, and composed a ballet. He hummed the melodies which were then set to music.

He invented children's games, designed jewellery and clothes, researched widely in psychic phenomena and was an accomplished hypnotist.

He was three times married.

### CAPTAIN RICHARD STEELE

Captain Richard Campbell Steele, who died on June 20 at the age of 91, had a long naval career, in the Supply and Paymaster branches, and was present at some of the most interesting naval actions of the two world wars. In retirement he devoted himself to naval charitable work.

Born at Blackheath on July 29, 1895, he went to Brighton Grammar School and by 1913 was serving at sea as a clerk in the dreadnought *Conqueror*.

In 1914 he transferred to the battle-cruiser *Invincible* and soon saw action at the battle of Heligoland Bight. This was a daring, though, alas, not to be repeated - foray, in which British ships broke into Germany's most jealously-guarded coastal waters, and sank two cruisers, besides damaging several others.

A few months later, from *Invincible's* foretop, where he had been invited by her gunnery officer, Commander Hubert Dannreuther, Steele witnessed the virtual annihilation of Admiral von Spee's squadron by Admiral Sturdee off the Falkland Islands.

He was fortunate to be transferred from *Invincible* shortly before Jutland, as the battlecruiser was one of the main casualties of that battle, blowing up dramatically, after being hit by a German salvo.

Steele's friend Dannreuther was one of only six survivors of the disaster, being thrown from the foretop into the sea well clear of the stricken ship.

Later appointed commander in the new battlecruiser *Renown*, Dannreuther made Steele his secretary.

Between the wars Steele served as Paymaster or

Captain's Secretary in a number of ships, and was appointed Paymaster-Commander of the new aircraft carrier *Ark Royal* in 1938.

He saw a great deal of action in this famous ship, including the sinking of the battleship *Bismarck* in May 1941. He was still aboard *Ark Royal* when she was herself sunk in the Mediterranean by the Germans, later in the year.

Steele served from the first day to the last in both world wars, completing his active career as Supply Officer in Alexandria in 1946.

After his retirement he worked as Secretary of the Royal Naval Benevolent Society until beyond the age of 80.

He leaves a widow and a son, and a daughter by a previous marriage.

### MR BERTRAM BLOCH

Mr Bertram Bloch, playwright and novelist, died in New York on June 20. He was 95.

His first Broadway play was *Glory Hallelujah*







## THE ARTS

## Crisply crazy

In *Boogie Outlaws* (BBC2) a set of weirdo pop singers in a battle-bus took on the Army, the record business, a police state and the world.

Against the eerie background of 1984-like war games in a university town (lots of ominous lighting and shady soldiers), one of the group, Zoot, is picked up and detained after a rock concert. He has gone off with Emma, supposedly a debby groupie on the make but actually (it starts to get involved here) daughter of a famous but morose record producer, Manfred Holt. Zoot is rescued and the group holes up in Emma's dad's house, where the price of their protection is to make a few cheap records for him.

Difficult to decide whose fate is more awful, the retained Indian in the musical headgear who has to record the tapes, the grisly driver of the bus who strikes a bargain with Manfred and lays Emma, or

## TELEVISION

the battery hens who produce daily to the sweet strains of piped Mantovani.

Meanwhile, here comes the Army again and, when the group abscond from the house with their tapes, we can be sure that the bearded Hindu will form an unholy alliance with the war professionals to pursue them. Totally zany but oddly gripping, another sharply acted, crisply directed Pebble Mill product.

*Timewatch* (BBC2) presented three short features about the way we look at the past. One was a frankly tendentious effort to describe the effects 100 years ago of efforts to introduce core curricula and standardized testing procedures in schools. There was gloomy classroom footage of terrified pupils; maybe Kenneth Baker is wrong, but it does not need this to prove it.

Then there was an achingly sad little film about the disappearance of Southern Street, by the railway in Paddington, a local dolebury community shovelled into high-rises a generation ago. The fish stall is still there today (and it is a far livelier area than you could have guessed from the film), but the sense of loss, of shared lives sundered, was palpable.

Finally the historian David Cannadine, in a straight-to-camera think-piece, argued that our attitude to our land's history was affected by our present situation, and that, as we have no conviction or direction left, neither does our historical writing. Bring back Churchill. This was called a think-piece because I think that is what he said.

William Holmes

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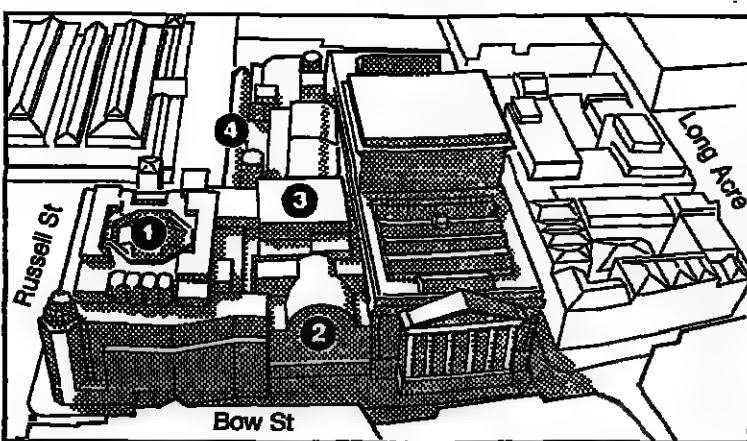
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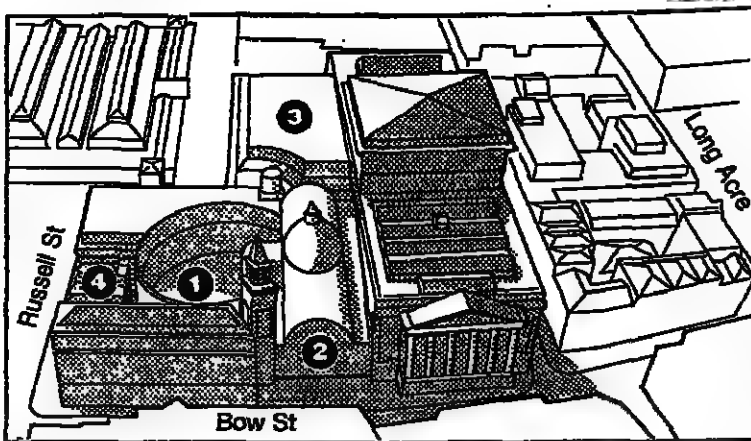
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## Garden centre of bitter fruit

The battle-lines are now drawn up for next week's supposedly decisive meeting on the controversial Covent Garden development plan, with the Royal Opera House cast by many in the role of enemy: report by Bryan Appleyard



The Royal Opera House scheme, with (1) the main office and shopping complex, (2) Floral Hall facade on to Bow Street, (3) roof of the grand new double-helix staircase, (4) classical facades overlooking piazza



The Covent Garden Community Association scheme, with (1) open-air auditorium, (2) reconstructed Floral Hall, (3) new hotel, (4) preserved Victorian/Georgian terraces; top left are the existing market halls

Covent Garden is living proof that the conservation movement had a point. When the old fruit and vegetable market deserted its central London location in the early Seventies, the area was destined to be torn ruthlessly apart by office blocks and a new six-lane Strand; instead, the site became a highly successful mix of small shops and restaurants, just in time to take advantage of the tourist boom of the Seventies. Now the whole battle has started again over the £100 million development plans of the Royal Opera House. The opposition is once again the Covent Garden Community Association, the group that helped defeat the property developers in the Seventies.

It is a big issue, but this week the story showed signs of declining into farce. For a while, it had seemed likely to remain at the level of rather conventional middlebrow drama. The conservationists were fighting for homes and public utilities; the developers wanted offices, shops and, above all, money to bring the Opera House up to date. The final conflict is scheduled for a meeting of the Westminster Planning Committee next Tuesday.

But then Lady Wynne Jones - conservationist and slayer of the Green Giant office-block scheme on the South Bank - appeared on the scene. She had been enthralled by the performance of *La Bohème* with Plácido Domingo which had been broadcast on a huge video screen to 5,000 people in the Covent Garden piazza. She convinced herself that repeats would not be possible in the new development and decided to

involve an old acquaintance - the Prince of Wales.

That most illustrious amateur architectural enthusiast called a meeting of the ROH trustees, of whom he is one, and the developers last Friday. The Prince did not seem to commit himself a posture which Lady Wynne Jones has interpreted as an endorsement of her views. The ROH team gallantly will not comment on the meeting but they have rushed out an artist's impression of an electronic Plácido singing to the crowds in the part of the piazza left open by the new development.

The Prince of Wales card was about the only one that had not been played in the long story of the development scheme, which began in 1976 when the Labour Government gave the ROH the freehold of the surrounding land as a means of safeguarding its future. Phase one of the development of this land ended in 1982 with the completion of the extension to the rear of the theatre into James Street. Phase two, an infinitely more complex affair, involves generating cash for improving the Opera House through using the land for commercial development.

The figures are simple enough. The cost of the theatre improvements alone is £36 million; the commercial scheme will provide profits of £33 million towards this, leaving the trustees to raise £23 million. For that the ROH will get a new entrance from the piazza, completely new backstage equipment, a new fly-tower, air-conditioning, new foyer space and rehearsal rooms for the Royal Ballet, who now have to travel out to west London.

The financial scales are balanced by 250,000 square feet of shops and offices - and that is where the problems start. For the Covent Garden Community Association, while accepting the ROH's case for the theatre developments, rejected the argument that this scale of commercial development was necessary to finance them.

The opposition was enough to persuade Westminster to defer a decision at a meeting in February. Amendments were also called for in the ROH scheme. These have been made, but meanwhile the CGCA has rushed out its own proposal, by the architect Jim Monahan of the Covent Garden Housing Project. This has a much smaller commercial element - more flats, a reconstruction of the old Floral Hall and an outside auditorium which can, in the winter, be used as a skating rink. There is even a bell-tower, roughly modelled on the campanile in the Piazza San Marco in Venice. The CGCA complain that they have not had full access to the ROH's own costings but they claim their scheme would only require an extra £15 million to be raised.

Feelings are now running high. A mural on the side of a terrace that would be demolished by the ROH currently reads "Please help us to stop the Royal Opera House demolishing these Georgian buildings and replacing them with an office block". This is pushing the conservationists' luck a little - the terrace in question has nothing but Victorian and 20th-century facades - but it clearly indicates the way in

which the ROH is being cast in the role of rapacious property developer.

This is an odd part for Sir John Tooley to play at the end of his term as general administrator of the ROH. In his view, any obstruction of the ROH scheme could prove disastrous. The company's finances are far from healthy. It has spent £1.8 million on taking the development plans this far; the public inquiry that could result if Westminster dithers would cost another £500,000. "We have yet to find the means of financing a delay", says Sir John ominously.

Even a success on Tuesday would leave him with a vast range of problems to confront. The theatre will have to be dark for two years during the development, so the ROH will have to adjust its staff of 1,000 to fit into whatever temporary home it finds. Meanwhile it will have to negotiate new working practices with its notoriously powerful unions if it is to produce any savings from the new technology that is to be installed.

The architect responsible for the ROH's scheme is Jeremy Dixon, highly respected for his small-scale housing projects and a long way from the kind of developer's back whom conservationists are used to fighting. Dixon sympathizes with the CGCA's general aims and admires their victories of the past, but says guardedly of their present stance: "I'm not sure that I believe office workers are intrinsically evil any more than I believe tenants in a GLC housing development are intrinsically good."

In the last analysis, Dixon's

scheme has a convincing ring, studiously avoiding any grand architectural gestures except for the huge double-helix staircase he has placed in the new foyer space "Who does he think he is," Monahan mutters. "Michelangelo?" The CGCA scheme, by contrast, although including features designed for instant appeal, clearly suffers from the speed with which it has been prepared. Its value is that its existence alone suggests the possibility of an alternative.

On Sunday the Tory group meet to decide their attitude in preparation for Tuesday's meeting of the Planning Committee. The Tory majority on the committee is just two, so one councillor changing his mind could swing the vote. Lady Wynne Jones, meanwhile, is busily attempting to raise money from her friends to finance a "Piazza Domingo" to be cut into one corner of the Dixon scheme.

All being well, she will be politely ignored and the CGCA idea rejected. For the truth is that Covent Garden needs to retain a city-centre identity if it is to thrive. The word "community" is misleading: only 4,000 people actually live there and the real business of the area is with the floating leisure and retail population. Dixon may not have produced great architecture but, on present evidence, the alternatives are very much worse.

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An exhibition of the ROH scheme is currently open from 12.30pm to 7.30pm from Monday to Saturday at the rear entrance to the Opera House in James Street, London WC2.

## THEATRE

The Lover/  
A Slight Ache  
Young Vic

Harold Pinter is not the first dramatist to have noted the appetite for rough trade lurking inside the most well-bred marriages; but, with the exception of Molnar, he is the first to have transformed infidelity into a matrimonial routine. In that sense, these two triangular duets are natural companion pieces, and form an illuminating double bill in Kevin Billington's production, imported from Vienna's English Theatre.

In one, a sleek young husband departs for the office and returns in macho gear to pleasure his wife. In the other, a pair of country-dwelling practitioners of gracious living take in an ancient and speechless match-seller who finally changes places with the husband.

Both plays share a common fund of imagery, a brilliant command of reversal techniques and the power to express eroticism and panic through language that holds experience at arm's length. They also contain some of the funniest lines Pinter has ever written. The difference between them is that, while *A Slight Ache* (the earlier piece) adopts a sardonic outsider's view of the would-be landed gentry, *The Lover* is written as

if from inside the relationship. It also presents a much glossier surface, beautifully conveyed in John Hall's mid-night blue rounda.

Simon Williams and Judy Buxton play the opening scenes in passion-killing costume and then go into leather and pink towelling for their bongo-drum foreplay and illicit consumption in the park-keeper's hut. The real excitement of this piece comes in the final scene where the returning husband breaks the rules and reverts to his afternoon role. Pinter's triumph is that he keeps the play on the rails in the act of demolishing its conventions.

*A Slight Ache* is a less elegant piece. It dates from the 1950s when Pinter still went in for long exploratory speeches that sometimes lose their grip. A radio play, it also suffers the disadvantage on stage of presenting the figure of the match-seller, who was originally designed to be left to the listener's imagination. What comes through with tremendous comic force in this production is the growing dementia of its central character, Edward, whose "slight ache" amounts to a fatal flaw in perception. Witness Barry Foster's dance of triumph at snaring a wasp in a jar of marmalade: it is as if he had laid out an armed robber.

Common English absurdities are inflated to the point of insanity. Almost every word he speaks to his wife (Jill Johnson) is an exasperated insult; but, when he finds the ragged mendicant in his study, etiquette forces him into the flowery courtesies due to a visitor. This performance is a tour de force.

Irving Wardle



Tour de force: Barry Foster gets his wasp in *A Slight Ache*

Close to the Bone  
Warehouse, Croydon

This deft and entrancing eye-opener into the world of nursing comes to the London area at the end of a long tour. Base-camp for the Remould Theatre Company is Hull, where Rupert Creed and Averil Conit, founder of the company, and Mary Cooper gathered memories and anecdotes from nurses.

In selecting and shaping their mounds of material Creed and Cooper outface the familiar perils of the genre - repetition, triviality, cosiness - to give us something almost as close to drama as documentary can reach, where nurses are the heroines, and the heroes are all the rest of us. On a set consisting of little more than hospital bed, trolley and medicine cupboard, the four actresses begin at some point in the past when nurses earned £30 a year.

Changes in uniform bring

them gradually up to modern times, although certain clearly up-to-date incidents are appearing from early on, and it is uncertain when hospitals saw the last of the grim tribe of matrons, over-concerned to measure the height of a nurse's skirt from the polished floor. The splendidly named Christine Upright plays several of these fearsome tyrants.

In his direction Rupert Creed paces the rhythms of light and shade, sorrow and joy, joke and crisis. Again snatching the subject, scenes end with the cast hurrying off as though Florence Nightingale were after them. Peter Cornet plays various males.

Jeremy Kingston

## Heavy going

## OPERA

Iphigénie en  
Aulide  
Christ Church,  
Spitalfields

When 10.30 is approaching and the celebratory ballet is only just beginning, one does begin to question the wisdom of a concert performance of Gluck's *Iphigénie en Aulide*. I believe the music itself will stand it; but only in conditions which can activate its special powers.

This, after all, is the opera with which Gluck conquered Paris. The sheer physical immediacy of its orchestral writing, the vividly contrasted states of mind it expresses, the long, leaping melodies: it is all perfectly capable of carrying away a modern audience every bit as forcefully as it did Marie Antoinette. But in Christ Church, Spitalfields, it did depend very much on where you sat.

Squashed up against a pillar near the back, I found the City of London Baroque Sinfonia perpetually bottom-heavy; its chief delight was its gurgling, anarchic horns in those interminable round-dances with which the French celebrate at the slightest excuse. Near the front, so I am told, the voices of Isabelle Poulenard (Iphigénie) and Jonathan Summers (Agamemnon) were indefatigable in riding Gluck's long

paragraphs and in maintaining the energy of his fluid recitatives and ariosos.

But this was not the only problem. If they, with Eiddwen Harri's excitingly agonized Clytemnestra and John Shirley-Quirk's impassioned High Priest, carried the day, then how much more would the work have achieved lift-off with an Achilles of presence as well as power, and a conductor who penetrated more closely the style he was at pains to re-create.

John Aler, as Iphigénie's intended, trumpeted resonantly enough in moments of heroism, but missed many opportunities to colour and infect the details of the character. He might have taken a tip or two from Iphigénie herself. Poulenard's sense of style was, indeed, unsurpassed: Richard Hickox and his Singers needed more than their obvious enthusiasm to carry it all off.

Hilary Finch

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## FRIDAY PAGE

# Working through the grief

Velda Henman was devastated by the death of her young son, but, as she tells Jane Bidder, she has found solace in writing and research

On a sunny April afternoon two years ago, a two and a half foot pile of sand collapsed on nine-year-old Fraser Henman and suffocated him to death in the grounds of his parents' beautiful 16th century farm. Tomorrow his mother Velda sees the publication of her first book: the history of Islip, a neighbouring village to her home in the hamlet of Noke in Oxfordshire.

At first sight, the subject matter seems unrelated to 41-year-old Velda's tragedy. But it is her way of expurgating part of the nightmare which every mother dreads: "That morning we'd been picking primroses with Fraser and our other child Corinne, now 13. Later on in the afternoon, I called him in for tea. He didn't come. My husband went out to look for him and found Fraser dead under some building sand which he'd been tunnelling through. It was such a tiny pile - about so high." She lifts one hand in the air.

"When they told me, my first thought was: 'It's happened at last. Now I don't have to watch out for danger any more.' Looking back, it seems a strange reaction but I suppose it's because all parents are terrified of losing a child."

After the shock came the usual period of disbelief and the chilling reality of laying the body for three instead of four. "Little incidents would suddenly take you by surprise, like finding things he had written."

The grieving brought Velda even closer to her husband Geoffrey. They set about the practical side of starting over, throwing themselves into running the farm. But the experience had severely knocked Velda's self-esteem and affected her memory: "I'd start a sentence and forget how to finish. Apparently it happens when you lose a child."

Six months later came the watershed: "We'd been to an open day in Islip, a village I'd always known and loved since childhood. There was a local history exhibition in the hall which interested me because I'd done a Masters degree in librarianship at Loughborough University two years before getting married. My thesis had been a bibliography of the sources for the social and economic history of Islip because of my own personal connections."

"While I was looking round the exhibition, I suddenly realized it was silly to have all my information sitting in a folder at home. If I made it more readable for a layman, it would be much more useful. I also hoped it might bring my memory back and act as a sort of therapy."

Velda contacted a relative who put her in touch with his publishers in Warwickshire, who commissioned her to go ahead. But it wasn't easy.

"I did it through sheer doggedness and determination. At first I was terrified of the academic side: I did a lot of research at the Bodleian library in Oxford and I felt more shy than



Velda Henman with son Russell: "Sheer doggedness and determination"

I'd been on my first day at university. But that passed and soon the library became a comforting cocoon from the outside world."

There were the days when the grief was so overriding that Velda could not pick up a pen: "It's in your head constantly even though you're doing something else." On the other hand, the traditional pattern of village life soothed her: "All sorts of people would come up and admit that they had lost a child, too. It helps to live in a community where you're active. It's part of the cycle: Islip and other villages have existed

for years. We're playing out our life events in the same place that our ancestors played out theirs."

She also discovered that her scholarly side, dormant for nearly 14 years, eased her grief. She gleaned a genuine delight from the painstaking task of tracing sources through microfilm of old newspapers, quarterly sessions and parish council meetings stored in Oxford libraries. She points out with enthusiasm such discoveries as Jackson's Oxford Journal dated October 4, 1784, which describes one Mr Sadler who "tried the Experiment of his Fire Balloon raised by means of rarefied

Air" which eventually "came down upon a small eminence between Islip and Wood Eaton".

This academic pleasure and impetus to write is not unusual in bereaved parents, according to the Society for Compassionate Friends which says that many families feel a "need to write things down". But what they normally want to write about is the loss itself. Cruse (the National Organization for the Widowed and their Children which now counsels families on all losses and not just the deaths of partners) agrees.

Susan Wallbank, a Cruse counsellor, explains: "We find people who have never written anything before will start doing so after a death. It's a good way of clearing your thoughts and it can be used as a measure to look back on later and see how far you've progressed."

Velda discovered another untapped talent: drawing. "I couldn't find any suitable illustrations for the book so I got a black felt-tip pen and began sketching contemporary scenes, leaving out the telephone poles so that they looked authentically old. To my surprise the publisher wanted to use them."

Then came another discovery: morning sickness. "It was a big decision to have another child after such a gap. But Russell, now 10 months, was never intended to be a replacement. There were times when I battled with the book and nausea so badly that I wondered what I'd taken on. But it all worked out and I finished the manuscript about three weeks before he arrived."

Has the book changed her? "Nothing can ever make us forget but it has brought back some self-esteem and it's sorted out my memory up to a point." Velda even feels ready to write a book for bereaved parents ("it was too soon before").

As I was leaving, I noticed a small children's sandpit by the front door. It's perfectly safe (about two inches deep) but its very existence is a triumph of sanity, as is Velda's ability to talk about her lost son. "He loved life," she says, looking round the windswept farmyard. "The funny thing is that I know he'd have liked reading this book. History was one of his favourite subjects."

Islip, Oxfordshire. Written Clues, 1662-1851 by Velda Henman, is published tomorrow (Peter Drinkwater, £4.95)

## An ordinary heroism?



BARBARA AMIEL

It was the furthest thing from my mind when I went on holiday this month. All the same, I put a copy of *Life and Death in Shanghai* by Nien Cheng in my suitcase. It was published a couple of years ago, but there wasn't much fuss until it appeared in the US this month. Suddenly, the 73-year-old authoress was popping up on chat shows from San Francisco to Chicago with the energy of a presidential candidate.

The autobiographical story of an elderly woman's 14-year imprisonment in the lunatic asylum of Mao Tse-tung's China seemed unpromising as summer reading. But Mrs Cheng's thoughts stayed with me, as it were. Perhaps it was a seemingly unrelated event like the inclusion of Dr Pauline Cuiting in the Queen's Birthday Honours List that did it, but I started to wonder once again what it is that occasionally makes apparently ordinary people behave in extraordinarily heroic ways.

So I read *Life and Death in Shanghai* last week and sat for nearly three hours after I had finished the book, watching the light slip away, waiting for some sign. Then I called Nien Cheng in Washington, DC, where she now lives. I wanted to be precise, but the words congealed. "How did you find such strength?" I asked miserably. She was no help at all. "You'd be surprised," she said, "what you can do when you are faced with difficulties."

She was 51 years old when she was arrested in Shanghai in 1966, a widow raising her 24-year-old daughter. She had returned to China after working abroad, ready to help Mao build the new world. "How could I not have known after Stalin?" she would later ask herself, her hands swollen to the size of melons in the brass handcuffs that manacled her wrists behind her back, leaving scars with her today.

For seven years she would be in solitary confinement, accused of being a spy for "foreign imperialists". Her freedom would be offered at the price of implicating others. She would never give in. Seven years later she would be released to find that her daughter had been murdered in the Cultural Revolution.

In 1980, aged 65, she was allowed to leave America. The communists had failed. They had never found the key - the personal nightmare that George Orwell describes as the ultimate weapon in Room 101 of the Ministry of Love - to breaking the spirit of Nien Cheng.

Perhaps it is because there was no key. Perhaps occasionally the gods create a human being to remind us of the splendour of the human spirit, but apart from pointing this out, what can one say?

The book illustrates the

fundamental difference between the nightmare of Stalin and that of Mao. The Chinese madness is the need to debate and reason with the started and handcuffed Mrs Cheng rather than simply throw her into the Gulag. It remains a great mystery to me that after the fine hopes of the Enlightenment, which was to solve all ills by the application of reason, the 20th century either abandoned reason in favour of cults and drugs or turned it into the bloodthirsty deity of "scientific" and national socialism. Neither Diderot nor Voltaire would have been surprised to have been preceded by a Mao Tse-tung, but they would never have expected to be followed by him.

Both art and politics are well served by Mrs Cheng's book. Her spare account of China from 1949 until the present reminds us how the pursuit of any goal, no matter how elevated, will turn infernal unless it is guided by principles of ordinary morality. Making a more just society for the people is a noble goal; attempting to create that society by coercion and slave labour is not. But I have not the faintest notion what it is that makes Mrs Cheng different from the rest of us.

Was it her intellectual muscle, her religious faith, some value system so strong that it was easier for her to suffer imprisonment and torture than to betray a fellow human being? How did she understand in all those days and nights that the "prudence" her captors sought from her would be no prudence at all; that one can make a deal with ordinary criminals but that there is no possibility of making a deal with totalitarian zealots?

Her life shows that one person can make a difference. Mrs Cheng stood up against Mao Tse-tung's battalions, and she won. Nothing can reveal to us how this one woman found the courage to act on the knowledge that how a person lives is more important than for how long, but one can rejoice that the principle remains true.

*Life and Death in Shanghai* is published by Granta Books (£12.95 hardback, £3.95 paperback)

### Her life shows that one person can make a difference

#### TALKBACK

From D A Fenner, Headmaster, Allyn's School, Dulwich, London SE22

I wish to correct an impression given in "The fee-paying facts of life" (June 3). Allyn's takes the vast majority of its children at 11, not 13, and the biology department provides a highly-structured pattern of sex education for the first three years. Thereafter the pattern becomes less structured, as we stated, with moral issues being emphasized by the Chaplain and other tutors.

From Paul Horner, Russell Close, Llandaff, Cardiff

A recent survey recommended 20 units per week as the maximum safe alcohol intake for a male adult. Mr Davenport's diet, as reported in "Family food and fitness" (June 18) suggests he consumes up to 35 units per week. Yet Professor Williams describes his health prospects as "excellent". May we therefore assume that regular exercise compensates for what otherwise may be considered a risky alcohol intake.

From Valerie Greet, European Association of Professional Secretaries, Heathrow Business Centre

We would certainly agree with Heather Kirby ("A clash of status symbols", June 15) that working as an executive secretary at the level of the chairman or chief executive is truly a partnership. Such secretarial positions require dedication, commitment and professionalism, besides undoubted management skills, and bring to the holder a high degree of job satisfaction.

## There's life in the old doll yet

Barbie is not just the American dream doll - to her fans, she is a national monument

another male friend or a husband riding shotgun on the family cheque book."

The cheque book needs guarding. For a rare prototype Barbie doll, escaped by some unreported means from the Mattel factory, the price can reach \$4,000 (£2,400).

Barbie was dreamed up by Ruth Handler, who, with her husband Elliott, owned Mattel in the 1950s. (They sold out in the mid-1970s.) "My daughter Barbara used to play with paper dolls as a young child," she remembers. "She always chose the teenagers or grown up working girls, and I often thought that if we could three-dimensionalize that play pattern we'd have it made." The Mattel designers told her the cost would be prohibitive, but

after seeing a German doll with a grown-up figure in Europe, Ruth persevered.

Mattel employed a dress designer and three years later Barbie, the teenage fashion model, was launched. Barbie mania strikes in unexpected places. A young reporter covering the convention for *Good Morning America* has a euphoric glint in her eye: she tells tales of the 27 Barbies that she owned as a child, and the four sisters who lived down the road who owned 64 between them. She recalls a wedding ceremony that put Dynasty's massacre in Moldavia to shame when one of the sisters, in a moment of malice, waterbombed the happy couple. "The bride's mother fainted," she remembers; "the groom was distracted worrying about the bride; all the dolls were screaming!"

Susan Manos, author of *The World of Barbie* and *The Wonder of Barbie*, says firmly: "Barbie is the most collectible doll in the world." She explains the intricacies of collecting. Not only dolls but sets of costumes can fetch



Barbie and her fans: Susan Manos (left) and Peggy Bowling

hundreds of dollars, especially if all the accessories are intact - the "Roman Holiday" spectacle-case and compact-with-powder-puff are apparently particularly rare and collectors drool over them as though they had uncovered a lost Monet.

Evelyn Burkhalter, who has 14,000 Barbie dolls in her Barbie Hall of Fame in Palo Alto, California, thinks that Barbie is "a representation of our history".

Henry Fenwick

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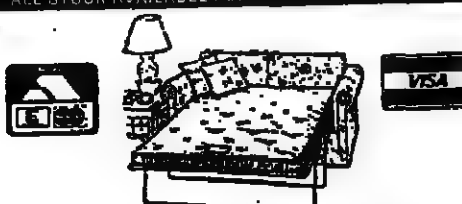
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## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear  
and Peter Davalle

## BBC1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax AM**.  
6.30 **The Pink Panther Show**. Three cartoons. (r) 6.55 **Weather**.  
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, Jeremy Paxton, and Pamela Anderson. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. 8.55 **Regional news and weather**.  
9.00 **News and weather 9.05**.  
9.15 **Dallas**. Miss Elia receives a shock when she investigates the Elving finances; and Bobby reels from the news about Kristin's baby. (r) 9.50 **Tijana Toada**. Cartoon.  
10.00 **News and weather 10.05**.  
10.10 **Children's**. Philip Schofield with programme news, and birthday greetings 10.30 **Play School** presented by Nicola Benjamin and Fred Harris. (r) 10.50 **Jimbo and the Jet Set**. (r)  
10.55 **Five to Eleven**. Geoffrey Wheeler with a thought for the day 11.00 **News and weather**.  
11.05 **Heartbeat of Mystery Island** (w) Science fiction adventure serial starring Richard Bailey and Linda Stirling 11.20 **Cartoon**.  
11.30 **On the House**. Do-it-yourself home decorating advice including toilet, security devices. (r)  
12.00 **News and weather 12.05**.  
12.10 **Arthur Magus**. Enjoys magnificent Chatsworth House in the company of Simon Bull. (r) 12.30 **Wildlife on One**. The private life of the badger captured on film by Eric Ashby. (r) 12.55 **Regional news and weather**.  
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Philip Houghton. Who is to be Depina's love of her life - Des or Stuart?  
1.50 **Wimbledon 87**. Centre and Number One courts action on the

## BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University: Science - Portrait of a Summer School**. Ends at 7.20. 9.00 **Cee-fax**.  
10.15 **Daytime on Two**: the secrets of the Mary Rose. For the hearing impaired 10.30 **Brazilian city** with Chevalier 11.00 **Cee-fax**.  
11.40 **Sex education** for eight- to ten-year-olds 12.00 **Cee-fax**.  
12.30 **Tenagers explore the roots of prejudice** 12.55 **Cee-fax**.  
1.30 **King Rollo**. (r) 1.55 **Philomena**. Farinay tales. (r) 1.58 **Computer Club**. (r)  
2.00 **News and weather 2.05** You and Me. For the very young. (r)  
2.15 **Wimbledon 87**. Centre and Number One courts action on the  
3.55 **The Education Programme**. Are exams and certificates really useful to school-leavers and employers? A studio discussion, chaired by Sarah Kennedy, between head teacher Brian Fletcher, Richard Matthews, director of community affairs at Whitbread, Tim Brighouse, chief education officer of Oxfordshire County Council, and Ann Jones, head of Cranford

## BBC1

- 6.00 **Wales 6.00-6.05**.  
6.10 **Wales Today** 6.10-6.15. The first news 1.30-1.35. News and weather 1.35-1.40. News 1.40-1.45. News 1.45-1.50. News 1.50-1.55. News 1.55-2.00. News 2.00-2.05. News 2.05-2.10. News 2.10-2.15. News 2.15-2.20. News 2.20-2.25. News 2.25-2.30. News 2.30-2.35. News 2.35-2.40. News 2.40-2.45. News 2.45-2.50. News 2.50-2.55. News 2.55-3.00. News 3.00-3.05. News 3.05-3.10. News 3.10-3.15. News 3.15-3.20. News 3.20-3.25. News 3.25-3.30. News 3.30-3.35. News 3.35-3.40. News 3.40-3.45. News 3.45-3.50. News 3.50-3.55. News 3.55-4.00. News 4.00-4.05. News 4.05-4.10. News 4.10-4.15. News 4.15-4.20. News 4.20-4.25. News 4.25-4.30. News 4.30-4.35. News 4.35-4.40. News 4.40-4.45. News 4.45-4.50. News 4.50-4.55. News 4.55-5.00. News 5.00-5.05. News 5.05-5.10. News 5.10-5.15. News 5.15-5.20. News 5.20-5.25. News 5.25-5.30. News 5.30-5.35. News 5.35-5.40. News 5.40-5.45. News 5.45-5.50. News 5.50-5.55. News 5.55-6.00. News 6.00-6.05. News 6.05-6.10. News 6.10-6.15. News 6.15-6.20. News 6.20-6.25. 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FRIDAY JUNE 26 1987

Executive Editor  
Kenneth Fleet

## STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share  
1772.5 (-0.9)FT-SE 100  
2277.2 (-6.8)Bargains  
42659 (40002)USM (Datastream)  
192.69 (+1.13)

## THE POUND

US dollar  
1.6115 (-0.0050)W German mark  
2.9450 (-0.0027)Trade-weighted  
72.2 (-0.1)Greycoat  
leaps  
to £9.1m

Greycoat Group, the property development and letting company, almost doubled pretax profits for the year to end-March.

The leap in profits - from £4.57 million to £9.1 million - is slightly marred by a below-the-line provision of £1.1 million. Earnings per share are 11.4p against 9.1p. The company is paying a final dividend of 1.55p, making 2.73p overall against 2.2p.

The figures, as well as an optimistic statement from Mr Geoffrey Wilson, chairman, about future surpluses on Greycoat's property developments, sent the share price up 8p to 418p.

## BPP advances

Especially strong overseas markets pushed pretax profits at BPP Industries, the building materials group, up from £103.2 million to £144.7 million. Turnover rose by 22 per cent to £750.5 million. A final dividend of 8p was declared, making a total of 12.5p. Earnings per share rose from 33.4p to 46.2p. A one-for-one scrip issue is recommended. *Tempos, page 26*

## Rothmans rise

Rothmans International shares rose 36p to 324p after 1987 pretax profits of £195.5 million against £193.9 million, evidence of a transformed and cash-rich balance sheet and a positive chairman's statement about prospects. The dividend rises from 6.7p to 7.7p a share. *Tempos, page 26*

## SUMMARY

## STOCK MARKETS

New York	2447.39 (+18.98)
Tokyo	25031.35 (+138.60)
Hong Kong	3138.31 (+42.67)
Amsterdam	303.4 (+2.3)
Sydney	1742.9 (+3.4)
Frankfurt	1882.5 (+21.1)
General	4785.5 (+21.0)
Paris	397.8 (-7.2)
Zurich	534.20 (+4.5)
London	1772.5 (-0.9)
FT 100	2277.2 (-6.8)

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## MAIN PRICE CHANGES

REISSUE	
Glaxo	1703p (+17p)
Blue Circle	457p (+15p)
J. Latham	582p (+50p)
Bernrose	292p (+17p)
Rothmans	316p (+28p)
Wellcome	338p (+13p)
SEI	300p (+10p)
Pearson Group	700p (+20p)
Parkdate Holdings	163p (+15p)
Regalair	283p (+7p)
Bluebird Toys	415p (+17p)
GKN	348p (+14p)
FR Group	443p (+12p)
Tuffin	374p (+22p)

FALLS	
Argyll Group	442p (-42p)
Burdens	182p (-12p)
Read Inter	80p (-30p)
BPS Inds	80p (-30p)
Consolidated Gold	1005p (-32p)
Stamless Metal	183p (-10p)

## INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base	9%
3-month interbank	9.5-9.75%
3-month eligible bills	9.5-9.75%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate	8.75%
Federal Funds	6.5-6.75%
3-month Treasury Bills	5.625-5.80%
3-year bonds	10.3-10.5%

## CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£ \$1.6115	£ \$1.6125
£ DM2.9450	£ DM2.9450
£ Sfr2.4438	£ Sfr2.4438
£ FFfr.8302	£ FFfr.8302
£ Yen235.76	£ Yen235.76
£ Index:72.2	£ Index:72.2
ECU £0.783472	SDR £0.782870

## GOLD

London: Gold	\$440.50
Close \$440.75-441.25	(£273.50-274.00)
New York:	
Comex \$440.50-441.00	

## NORTH SEA OIL

Brunt (July)	pm \$18.60bbl (\$18.65)
Denmark latest trading price	

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£208m rights  
from ArgyllFinance needed to  
compete for sites

By John Bell, City Editor

Argyll Group, the super-market operator, yesterday launched a £208 million rights issue with the aim of speeding up the expansion of its newly-acquired Safeway chain.

The move is a bold one which took the City by surprise. It will give Argyll the financial muscle to compete directly in the battle for superstore sites with bigger rivals like Sainsbury, Dees Corporation and Tesco.

Argyll's ambitious management team, which is currently spending £160 million a year on store development, has decided that it is not content to be outgunned in the race for prime sites by rivals whose investment is twice their own.

"It is vital that we have the flexibility to secure pre-emptive developments in key locations," said Mr Alistair Grant, the chief executive. The aim is to boost the 133 existing Safeway outlets to 350 by 1991 through new openings and up-grading of selected Presto stores.

News of the one-for-eight rights issue at 42.5p a share was a well guarded secret unlike many in recent months and Argyll's shares soon went into reverse following the announcement.

But throughout the day the shares fell further as analysts wrestled with the balance sheet implications of merging

Safeway with Argyll's existing chain. The decision to treat some £90 million of costs involved with the major switch of Presto stores to the Safeway banner as an exceptional item will have a significant impact on reported profits in the current year. At one point yesterday Argyll shares were down 45p to 439p.

The costs will involve extensive staff retraining, and write-offs of nearly new assets in Presto stores to be converted to Safeway outlets. Mr Grant said that his board decided to follow the best accounting practice and treat the write-offs as exceptional items which have to be charged to the profit and loss account rather than extraordinary items which may be taken below the line.

"When the thinking men in the City get to work on the figures, I think they will like what they find," he said. The decision will result in perhaps £40 million of write-offs in the current year with the balance of the £90 million being spread over the following three years.

The upshot of the decision will be to reduce the group's published pretax profits from around the £170 million level widely anticipated to perhaps £130 million. Earnings per share will also suffer.

Ms Aine Kelly, food retailing specialist at securities

house Kleinwort Greaveson expects earnings per share of 20.8p compared with the 24.3p announced yesterday with Argyll's results for the year to end-March. These included only four weeks trading from the Safeway group acquired in February at a cost of £681 million. They showed profits of £80.6 million, a 25 per cent increase over the previous year.

Market reaction to the figures was favourable. Food division profits advanced 35 per cent to £71.8 million including just £4.4 million from Safeway. Dividends increased 17 per cent to 9.1p after a final payment of 6p per share as forecast earlier in the year. Mr James Gulliver, the chairman, said that the current year had started strongly. "It is pleasing to report that Safeway's profits are showing the improvements planned at the time of the acquisition," he added.

After the initial shock of the unexpected blow to profits in the current year, analysts were pointing out that the benefits of Safeway would come through even more strongly in subsequent trading periods. Kleinwort Greaveson's forecasts are £136 million profits in the current year followed by £123 million in the 12 months to March 1989 with an earnings per share gain of almost 50 per cent to 30.8p per share.

Inside dealers to face  
seven years in prison

By Our City Staff

Revived legislation on insider dealing and corruption will raise the maximum jail sentence from two years to seven.

The plans formed part of the Criminal Justice Bill, dropped last month because of the election. Yesterday's Queen's Speech confirmed that the Bill will be brought back.

Whitehall officials said Lord Cuthbert, the Home Office representative in the House of Lords, would probably reintroduce the Bill next week.

This demonstrates that Mrs Thatcher's new Government intends to waste no time in its fight against City fraud and malpractice. It wants to police the City rigorously, in order to safeguard its reputation as one of the world's leading financial centres and an important source of invisible earnings.

The Queen's Speech reaffirmed the Government's intention of re-introducing the bulk of the Finance Bill mea-

sures lost because of the election.

These include tax relief on profit-related pay, occupational pensions reforms, new rules for taxing corporate capital gains, and measures on dual resident companies. Lloyd's syndicates and banks' overseas lending.

Under the profit-related pay proposals, employees will be entitled to receive tax relief on half of that proportion of pay which is linked to profits.

The relief, which will be subject to upper limits on

are expected to bring boosted turnover for pubs and hotels, leading to increased investment, particularly to improve pubs.

If the pattern seen in Scotland after more flexible hours were introduced after 1976 is repeated, the brewers with their pubs could expect to see possibly a small rise in drink sales with a big jump in catering turnover as all-afternoon opening brings more people, particularly families, in for meals and snacks.

The Government also announced plans to introduce a Bill to reform the law on copyright and other intellectual property, to keep it abreast of fast-moving technologies and foster the wider use of innovations.

Copyright provisions now foreseen will legalize home taping in exchange for a 10 per cent levy on blank audio tapes, and the video-recording of television programmes by schools.

## THF waits to bid for Savoy

By Our City Staff

Mr Rocco Forte, the chief executive of Trusthouse Forte, yesterday said the company would not make a full takeover bid for the Savoy Hotel while its shares were at present high levels.

THF, which holds 69 per cent of the Savoy non-voting shares, has started a legal action to disenfranchise a key 5.77 per cent holding of voting shares. If successful, THF's votes could then almost match those held by the Savoy board.

After announcing half-year profits up from £36.1 million to £42.8 million in the traditionally quiet first half, Mr Forte said that he expected the

action to be completed by the end of the year. But victory in the courts would not lead to a bid, he said.

"We have no intention of making a bid at anything like these prices," said Mr Forte. Savoy shares have risen from 376p to 548p this year, which means that each of its rooms is valued at £525,000, which was a "completely ridiculous level," said Mr Forte.

The first-half profits, which were earned from sales of £774.6 million against £604.6 million, included for the first time the hotels, restaurants and motorway service stations bought from Hanson Trust, as

well as the Kentucky Fried Chicken franchise business.

The Hanson purchases made profits of around £3.5 million over the period, but after interest charges, turned in losses of £33.3 million.

The company reported that current trading was satisfactory, with very high occupancy rates in its London hotels, in demand from both Japanese and US visitors. In Paris, where THF runs three top class hotels, the French government's visa restrictions were affecting occupancy as much as last year's Chernobyl disaster.

## US publisher seeks British help to fight off Maxwell bid

## HBJ calls in Kleinwort

By Ray Heath

All tennis players know the dictum about never changing a winning game, so perhaps with that in mind in Wimbledon fortnight, the US publisher Harcourt Brace Jovanovich has called in top British merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson to defend itself against the unwanted attentions of Mr Robert Maxwell.

It is the first time that a City merchant bank has become involved in a major takeover battle between a British company and an American bid target, but HBJ's chairman, Mr William Jovanovich, has chosen his seconds well. Kleinwort has already faced up to the might of Mr Maxwell, one of the world's finest bid battlers, and bested him.

In 1983, the bank helped packaging, printing and Monopoly games group John Waddington, defeat an £18 million

bid from British Printing and Communication Corporation, which is controlled by Mr Maxwell.

In April of last year, Mr Maxwell also came off second best, when shareholders in Exel, which was advised by Kleinwort, rejected a £170 million offer made through the Demerger Corporation, in which the publishing tycoon was deemed to have formed part of a concert party by backing the bid, which was also supported by the Montagu Investment Management arm run by Mr David Stevens, (now Lord Stevens).

The team being fielded by Kleinwort to defend HBJ includes a veteran of the battle, Mr Simon Robertson, a director of the merchant bank. He has been joined by Miss Rosalind Hedley-Miller, another Kleinwort director, who has also been on the same battlefield as Mr Maxwell before, but never in the front line.

Miss Hedley-Miller said yesterday that Kleinwort's relationship with HBJ was not new. In fact, it goes back so far that few people at the bank can remember when it first started.

Kleinwort's record in finding the weak spots in Mr Maxwell's strategy was something that HBJ had taken into account when deciding to cross the Atlantic for assistance.

She had no doubts that should Mr Maxwell re-launch his bid for HBJ - the original £2 billion (£1.24 billion) offer was withdrawn following a fierce poison pill defence that didn't need a British merchant bank's help - the resulting clash would be jarring.

"I think he is a daunting person," Miss Hedley-Miller admitted about Mr Maxwell. "He pops up in the most unlikely places, but we have learned from experience how to make him less daunting."



It's a washout: but forecasting drier days to come, Mr Jim Calder of Eagle Star

## Rainy day payments

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Jim Calder, the Pluvius underwriter at Eagle Star Insurance, was refusing to let the rain dampen his spirits yesterday as he prepared to cope with another flood of claims for washed-out sports days, gymkhana, flower shows and river trips.

"We are paying out thousands at the moment and taking quite a hammering, but I just keep thinking it cannot get any worse," he said.

Eagle Star has been insuring organizers of outside events from seeing their profits disappear in puddles since 1920. It handles in excess of £1 million of business a year.

It will cover a typical school

garden fête against losses of £130 - charging about £25 premium - or a big open-air show where heavy rainfall can result in losses of more than £30,000.

This weekend it is covering 98 events taking place around waterlogged Britain and, if they are washed out, it will be another black Monday when Jim Calder returns to the office and prepares to pay out.

The rates charged by Eagle Star are based on rainfall records going back more than 35 years. The country is divided into 300 different areas with premiums based on the sort of drenching that can be expected at any time of day.

The company also provides cover in the event of cricket matches being delayed or stopped or even abandoned - but does not insure Wimbledon. "We haven't been asked," said Mr Calder.

But despite the appalling weather, he is still confident the business will end up making a modest profit. "In the hot summer of 1976, people said the dry spell could not last and kept coming to us for cover. This year they are coming to us because they think the bad weather will never end."

So what is his own forecast? "The rest of the summer should show some improvement."

Hogg drops GPG link plan  
to hive off travel business

By Michael Tate

Hogg Robinson Group has been forced to abandon its plans to merge its insurance broking operations with Guinness Peat Group's insurance interests. It nevertheless intends to proceed with the plan to hive off its travel agency, financial and property services and freight activities as a separate company.

Shareholders, as a result, will vote next month on proposals to split HRG into two separate companies - Hogg Robinson &amp; Gardner Mountain, which will be the new name for the existing company and which will concentrate on insurance broking, and Hogg Robinson plc, a new company that will accommodate the remaining interests. The split will be accomplished by the issue of one new share in HR for every one held in HRG.

The HRG board, however, has failed to reach agreement with GPG over a proposed merger with its Fenchurch Insurance Holdings offshoot.

HRG's decision to demerge is after an increasing awareness that, over the last two years, the performance and prospects of its non-insurance broking activities have not been fully recognized in the market.

These activities have grown faster over the past five years than insurance broking, to the point where profits now almost match those of the traditional businesses. Figures for the year to end-March 1987, which accompanied yesterday's demerger news, show that insurance broking made profits of £9.9 million

and the remaining interests earned £8.6 million.

Group pretax profits for the year were £20.6 million against £17.4 million and earnings per share rose from 24.84p to 26.97p. A 6p second interim (paid instead of a final because of the demerger plan) lifts the dividend total for the year to 11p against 9.6p last time.

Mr Christopher Price, HRG deputy chairman, who is responsible for the broking operations, insisted yesterday that the negotiations with Fenchurch had "not been undertaken from a position of weakness". He added: "We remain ambitious, but we have no plans at present to talk to anyone else."

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Auditors  
solve  
accounts  
wrangle

By Carol Ferguson

The Accounting Standards Committee, the body which sets accounting standards for the accountancy profession, believes it has come up with a solution to the thorny problem of how to bring off-balance sheet financing schemes back on to the balance sheet where they belong.

In a paper due for release on July 29 and expected to be issued as an exposure draft in September, the ASC has analysed the concepts underlying assets and liabilities in a way that it believes is new and which, it hopes, will sound the death-knell of artificial transactions designed to keep selected assets and liabilities off the balance sheet.

The Law Society has argued that, where legally executed transactions result in items being removed from the balance sheet, the strict legal form of the transaction should be reflected in the accounts, rather than their economic substance.

The ASC's paper develops the principle that accountants must have regard to the substance of transactions in determining how they are to be reported in financial statements.

"Accountants are no longer asserting substance over form - the red rag to the lawyers," Mr Michael Renshall, chairman of the ASC said yesterday. "Form can help in understanding substance, but you need to look at the overall commercial effect of transactions - a concept familiar to lawyers, too."

Rather than give a list of schemes which are or are not allowed, a list which could never be exhaustive, the ASC has opted for a conceptual document.

The two key concepts are assets and liabilities which are defined respectively as economic benefits and economic sacrifices arising out of past transactions and events. Similar definitions are used in US accounting practice.

This makes the identification of assets and liabilities a judgemental matter, and the ASC will give criteria to help make that judgement.

Mr Renshall said that the need to report the substance of transactions stems from the concept of the "true and fair view". He said: "You can't cure a defective balance sheet with yards and yards of footnotes."

He said that the ASC has had discussions with the Law Society and the regulatory bodies and "there is support for the way we are proceeding, especially among bankers."

Trusthouse Forte  
HALF YEAR RESULTS

	Half year to 30th April 1987	Half year to 30th April 1986	% Change	Year to 31st October 1986
Sales	774.6	604.6	28	1,476.5
Trading Profit	57.7	44.7	29	158.3
Interest	(21.0)	(13.5)		(34.5)
Trading Profit after interest*	36.7	31.2	18	123.8
Share of profits of subsidiary company not consolidated	4.9	4.1		7.6
Property disposals	1.2	0.8		4.6
Profit before Taxation	42.8	36.1	19	136.0

The above figures are unaudited and accounting policies are materially as stated in the last annual accounts

\* Due to the seasonal nature of the businesses acquired in 1986 from Hanson Trust the above figures include a loss of £3.3 m in trading profit after interest for these businesses, the full year result is forecast to produce a profit of approximately £5.0 m after charging interest of £19.0 m

The greater part of the year's profit is always produced in the second half of the financial year. Current trading is very satisfactory and we look forward to a good increase in earnings for the full year.

The interim dividend has been increased by 15% to 1.53p per share (1986-1 33p per share)



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Trusthouse Forte









# Sluggish banking results as TSB rises to £131.8m

By Richard Thomson  
Banking Correspondent

The Trustee Savings Bank Group yesterday reported a £35.8 million increase in interim pretax profits to £131.8 million, despite a sluggish performance by its banking operations. Although the result was in line with expectations, TSB shares fell 1.5p to close at 93p.

While most areas of the group produced steady profit increases, profits from banking grew by only £2 million, from £69 million to £71 million, although a change in accounting periods meant that the results apply to a 23-week period to end-April, instead of 26 weeks. After deducting profits of £15.6 million on the sale of gilt-edged stock, however, underlying banking profits were down.

Part of the reason was the slow growth in lending to personal customers, which rose by 7 per cent, around half the average of other clearing banks, while corporate lending had also been low. Sir John Read, the chairman, said: "We



Sir John Read pointed to dangers of excessive lending

take the view that there has been over-free lending by banks in the personal loan sector, and that is dangerous."

But Mr Derek Stevens, finance director, said the bank had not lent as much money

capital, we are not going all out for lending," he said.

He added that the TSB planned to expand its share of the personal loan market. The growth in new cheque accounts had slowed to about 200,000 during the six months, as publicity generated by the group's stock market flotation wore off. The group has 3.5 million cheque accounts.

Other areas of the group moved ahead strongly, including a 90 per cent advance in credit card profits to £5.8 million, and a 58 per cent improvement in finance house services to £71 million. The pro forma interim dividend is set at 2.34p, after the full-year 4.26p dividend paid last year.

Mr Stevens said capital spending on branch expansion and technology was running at £100 million a year, while bad debt provisions represented an insignificant cost to the group. Specific provisions against sovereign debt were now £6 million.

## Opec hits at 'do nothing' Britain

From David Young  
Vienna

Britain was accused by Opec yesterday of reaping the benefits of the oil price, which the cartel has engineered, while doing nothing to help other oil-producing countries bring stability to the oil market.

The president, Mr Rilwanu Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister, said that Opec could see no point in Britain's uncooperative attitude, especially as its policy of maximizing North Sea production would only bring forward the day when it would again be dependent on Opec for energy.

He said the present price structure allowed investment in the oil industry, outside Opec, to continue and was high enough to maintain the impetus for developing the oil and nuclear energy industries as well as continuing



Lukman: Britain reaps price benefit brought by Opec to encourage energy conservation.

He said: "The events of the past six months have once again underlined the fact that Opec's intervention is necessary to defend price and restore stability."

"This fact does not justify non-Opec oil producers leaving the responsibility for market stability to Opec alone, especially when the benefits of our organization's policies are enjoyed by all oil-producing countries."

"I find it difficult to understand why some of the other oil-producing countries should benefit at the expense of Opec countries whose economies are totally dependent on oil. It is indefensible when a developed country, with the advantages of a diversified economy, exploits our members."

"These non-Opec oil producers should instead welcome the new vein of optimism that our actions have brought to the international oil market."

"They should also appreciate that Opec cannot continue to bear the heavy burden of price stability alone."

## French fashion show to boost the Bourse

London had the Big Bang, Paris has Le Plan. And that means a single-minded long-term effort directed by the best minds in France, as experience anywhere from nuclear power to civil aircraft has demonstrated. France's latest plan is to develop Paris as a financial centre, if not to oust the pre-eminence of London, then at least to knock out any other rivals for top financial centre on the continent.

At a London meeting with institutional investors organized by the Finance Ministry yesterday, no less than the Treasury director began a worldwide series of presentations to sell French government securities as an international financial instrument and hence boost the Paris Bourse. It came complete with a helpful glossy booklet on the new French government securities, a snappy television promotion film for domestic consumption and a general air of outright salesmanship inconceivable at Great George Street.

As Treasury director Daniel Lebegue neatly put it: "The French Treasury is today in the position of a company which has completely renewed its product line and is in the process of presenting its new collection to potential clients, foreign as well as French."

French government securities are hardly an international household word (except when gold-backed). But this is largely due to an antiquated and heavily regulated issue system, controls which denied liquidity to the secondary market and the historic weakness of the franc.

France is a big issuer of bonds: a gross £14 billion last year and considerably more than Germany or Britain except at the long end. It has switched to an auction system with primary dealer/marketmakers. It also concentrates issues on regular and pre-advised new tranches of a narrow existing range of stocks. This creates standardized instruments and improves liquidity. Even the Bank of England, just venturing down the auction road, could learn something.

International investors still have to learn to love the franc. But this is only one aspect of Paris's transformation. There is already great strength in soft commodities. France's own £30 billion privatization programme has trebled the share-owning public to 5 million in six months. Boundaries between different markets have been broken down. The MATIF financial futures market is expanding fast from a low base. And a plan has just been approved to recapitalize securities firms on the London model by allowing banks and foreign companies to enter the Paris Bourse.

Dirigisme has ensured a comforting lack of financial failures but still demands reciprocity on the entry of Japanese banks and will insist that foreigners joining the securities market establish a big French presence. This could backfire. But there is one sure sign that Paris financial markets can no longer be ignored. As in the City, they now attract the cream of the French educational system — and the ambition which these elite Frenchmen carry wherever they go.

## No privatization drought

Yesterday's action-packed Queen's Speech, like the Conservative election manifesto before it, was remarkably sparse on measures to transfer public assets to the private sector. Only the complex legislation needed to dismember the water authorities and float their water supply and sewage function features in the programme for the long session. Electricity, the only other industry named in the manifesto, requires a hard debate on the form which a privatized industry should take before plans can be laid.

But anyone who thinks this means that the Treasury is running out of privatization candidates, or might fail to reach its £5 billion annual target for asset sales, looks woefully mistaken — unless the stock market crashes.

More than £4 billion is already assured for 1987-88. This includes £1.8 million from the recent second instalment on British Gas, £1.3 billion from Rolls-Royce, some £600 million from Royal Ordnance and the second instalment on British Airways, and a first tranche of £600 million or more from British Airways. It would be easy to

make up the rest from repayment of more British Gas debt and British Telecom preference shares. Instead, there is likely to be an embarrassment of riches, since the Government has already announced that it plans to sell its remaining £6 billion-plus stake in BP. The first instalment will presumably come in the current financial year.

Calculations by Paul Turnbull of Smith New Court suggest that privatization proceeds could be well above £5 billion in 1988-89 as well without bringing in new names. Apart from the £1.6 billion of British Gas, several billions from BP and extras from British Airways among others, the Treasury could start selling its remaining £9 billion holding in British Telecom.

No contribution would be required from the water or electricity industries until 1989-90 at the earliest. Finance should therefore prove no problem on this front. But that is no reason to neglect less profitable but more industrially important measures to put the likes of British Steel and Rover back fully into the private sector.

## Base rates 'may rise later this year'

By David Smith  
Economics Correspondent

Base rates could have to rise later this year in order to tighten monetary policy, the National Westminster Bank says in its *Economic and Financial Outlook*, published today.

Mr David Kern, National Westminster's chief economist, said that while the financial situation is broadly under control, base rates may have to go up from 9 per cent to 9.5 or 10 per cent later in the year, "as part of a somewhat tighter policy stance."

The pound's weakness since the election has been overdone, the *Outlook* says, and

sterling is likely to recover most of its post-election losses.

But "a moderate uptick in UK inflation and some worsening in the current account position will probably result in some weakening in sterling over the next 12-18 months."

The National Westminster forecast is for a current account deficit of about £1 billion both this year and next, accompanied by a small rise in inflation from 4 to 5 per cent.

James Capel, the broker, in its latest *UK Economic Assessment*, also published today, predicts a widening current account deficit — from £1.2 billion this year to £2.3 billion

in 1988. But James Capel says inflation will remain subdued, averaging 3.6 per cent next year, after 4.1 per cent this year.

The broker rejects the idea that the economy is overheating. "Recent movements in pay settlements suggest that there is no sign of a pick-up in structural inflation," it says. "Moreover, there is no sign of imports being sucked in at accelerating rates. Indeed in recent months import volumes have been below the levels of the second half of last year."

Goldman Sachs, in its *International Economics Analysis*, out today, says that taking

sterling into the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System would "provide the missing inflation anchor in UK policy, without recession."

Goldman Sachs says that there is a 60/40 chance of sterling entry into the EMS over the next few months at a rate of DM2.90.

This rate would be competitive, it is argued, because sterling's purchasing power parity level against the mark at present is DM3.30.

National Westminster's forecast is also for EMS entry over the next 12 to 18 months, but at a rate of 4.8 per cent below the current level.

## Frost warms to NatWest style

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Mr Tom Frost, who takes over as chief executive of National Westminster Bank on Monday, is enthusiastic over the bank's prospects. "NatWest is on a roll at the moment. There is electricity running through the bank — we are seeing the future and sharing a vision." His excitement is understandable, and so is his determination not to change the bank's winning policy or style.

During its four and a half years under the leadership of Mr Philip Wilkinson, retiring as chief executive, NatWest has had a remarkable run. Last year it took the lead as Britain's most profitable bank. It has launched itself — in the form of National Westminster Investment Bank (NWIB) — into the new world of Big Bang and securities markets with considerable success. It has become the largest mortgage lender among the banks and has the least exposure among the English clearers, large though that is, to the Third World. Its recent £466 million bad debt provision was both an assertion of its leadership in the banking sector, and a reminder that it has the resources to afford such a massive potential write-off.

Mr Frost, an engaging ca-



Frost: a natural choice for chief executive

reer banker aged 54, who worked his way up through NatWest's byzantine structure, is in many ways a natural choice for chief executive. He is closely identified with the successful NatWest formula. As head of the planning department he was responsible for the detailed policy review undertaken when Mr Wilkinson took over. The review resulted in a new business plan. "I brought in much of the current policy," he says, not as a boast but as an explanation of his enthusiasm for it.

He intends to continue the bank's top management style. NatWest has no stars or prima donnas. "We have a team approach. All 12 managers in the central management team know exactly what the others are up to. The chief executive's job is to be the team leader. I want to continue things that way." It is a somewhat grey and unexciting system, but undeniably effective.

Mr Frost sees financial services in Britain as a battlefield. "You make money in the mass marketing business by having market share. In the personal banking sector we have 25 per cent of the market and last year we had 41 per

"We don't like the super-market theory. We're offering a selected range of products using marketing techniques better than the competition can. And with our big branch network we have an opportunity for selling which no one else has." Hence, also, the policy of splitting off the corporate banking business for large and medium-sized companies will continue.

Internationally, Mr Frost's ambitions continue to lie in the US, Europe and the Far East.

"In 12 months we've taken NWIB to world status. In the last two years its staff has risen from 440 to 2,300. Progress at NWIB has exceeded our expectations — the growth, if not the profit." Last year NWIB lost some £35 million, including development costs.

But for all his enthusiasm, Mr Frost is evidently aware of the dangers of headlong expansion. "The most worrying time in banking is when everything is going well. You wonder what hazards there are that you don't know about. That's why we have a more sophisticated risk analysis system than most banks. It wasn't an accident, for instance, that we have less sovereign risk than other banks."

## Men still rule the City

Of the 2,800 most influential people in the City, featured in the latest *Who's Who* style *Becker's Directory*, only nine are women. "We erred on the side of including them but we just couldn't find any more who were worthy yet of inclusion," says American doctor-cum-lawyer, Elise Smith, who co-researched the book, first published 18 months ago, with Laura Phillips — who as a Grenfell by birth, also related to the Bensons, knew a surprising number of the entrants at first hand. The second edition of the directory, being published in ten days' time at £55 a copy, also throws up other interesting facts and figures about the face of the City, post Big Bang, incorporating brokers, bankers, lawyers and accountants. The men, it seems, are getting younger — two in the latest edition are aged only 32. And if you want to succeed in a merchant bank you really must have been to Oxbridge — half the merchant banks listed have done so against only a quarter of the clearing bank men. "We found that a lot of merchant bank directors didn't know the clearing bank directors even if they are part of the same group," says Elise. "They just don't mix."

### Sheriff's law

A reward of £6,000 is being offered for the safe return — and conviction of the thief — of a solid gold Sheriff's chain stolen from a display cabinet at the Stationer's Hall, near St Paul's Cathedral, two weeks

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Luncheon aids

Lots of companies give away product samples to fund managers if they are trying to persuade them to buy their shares, but I am told there were more than the usual number of red faces when institutional guests helped themselves to the freebies at a lunch hosted by Mentor, an American healthcare group, the other day. British-born chairman Christopher Conway, who emigrated to the States 34 years ago, proudly

offered each of the 20 or so guests a packet of non-slip condoms — proved because they are the only condoms permitted by the US Food and Drug Administration, to advertise as being "safer than ordinary condoms." Conway, who is still awaiting their comments, is in Britain to raise funds for his \$170 million Nasdaq-quoted company with help from American broker Hambrecht & Quist and Schroders.

ago. The chain, valued at £80,000, disappeared from the cabinet after a reception at the Hall and the City of London police have so far failed to solve the crime. A circle of



"I imagine it's to keep the City whizz-kids off the cocaine."

crests, linked by chains, it was made for Sir George Wilkinson when he was Lord Mayor in 1940 and has been in the safe-keeping of the Worshipful Company of Stationers — one of the City's 100 or so livery companies — ever since. "No one has worn it since Sir George and the reward is being offered subject to the usual conditions," says Captain Peter Haines, clerk to the company. Stationers Hall has had only one other Lord Mayor since Sir George — Sir Denis Truscott in 1957.

According to Chris Price, who runs Hogg Robinson's insurance broking operation, it is blatantly obvious why there are so many leaks of insider information in the City. "The stockbroker's definition of a secret is," he says, "something that the last man to be told must keep to himself."

## Business Storey

For such an esteemed company chairman, it is admirable that millionaire Sir Richard Storey — chairman of newspaper group Portsmouth and Sunderland — still finds time to take a keen interest in affairs closer to his home. In his capacity as treasurer of Settrington Village Hall Management Committee — he lives in stately Settrington Hall, near Malton in north Yorkshire — he attended the committee's annual meeting last week and took an active part in down-to-earth discussions about new park benches and replacement fire extinguishers. Such are the threads of village life. Displaying his renowned business acumen he also suggested that hire charges for the hall and football pitch should be increased to keep pace with inflation — establishing a sub-committee to review existing charges. If other captains of industry elsewhere in Britain were to follow his example it could do wonders for local authority rate bills.

Business circles in the Far East were buzzing yesterday with the news that Sir John Brearley, chairman of Avis Europe, one-time financial secretary in Hong Kong and a former Swire Group executive, had collapsed at Heathrow with a suspected heart attack. Avis — "We try harder" — were far from helpful when asked to which hospital flowers, fruit and cards should be sent. "He is getting better," was all one right-lipped colleague would disclose.

Carol Leonard



## LAST YEAR HE GOT AWAY WITH £29 MILLION. WHAT WILL IT BE NEXT YEAR?

If you're a retailer, you already know that cheque card fraud is a serious business. But did you know how serious?

Last year over 700,000 fraudulent transactions added up to £29 million.

That's why the cheque card issuers have funded a major publicity campaign to impress on your sales and check-out staff how vitally important it is to go

through the correct checking procedures. The poster above is just part of it.

But it's going to be wasted in the shop where the management doesn't share our attitude, simply assuming someone else will pay.

£29m is a lot of money. Neither of us can afford to go on losing it. So get your staff to check the cheque card thoroughly.

DON'T LET THE CHEQUE CARD THIEF GET AWAY WITH IT. CHECK EVERY CARD CAREFULLY.

Sponsored by the Cheque Card Committee







# Olivetti announces the PCs that respect your right to make your own decisions.

The arrival of the personal computer revolutionised the way businesses were run, bringing speed and efficiency that were previously unthinkable.

That revolution, like all technological revolutions, was producer-led. But the world since the revolution has changed. Business accepted and exploited the new technology. It invested in it, often heavily. The business customer today is literate in the new technology, and is articulate enough clearly to communicate his needs. Olivetti believes that the responsible producer should listen to him.

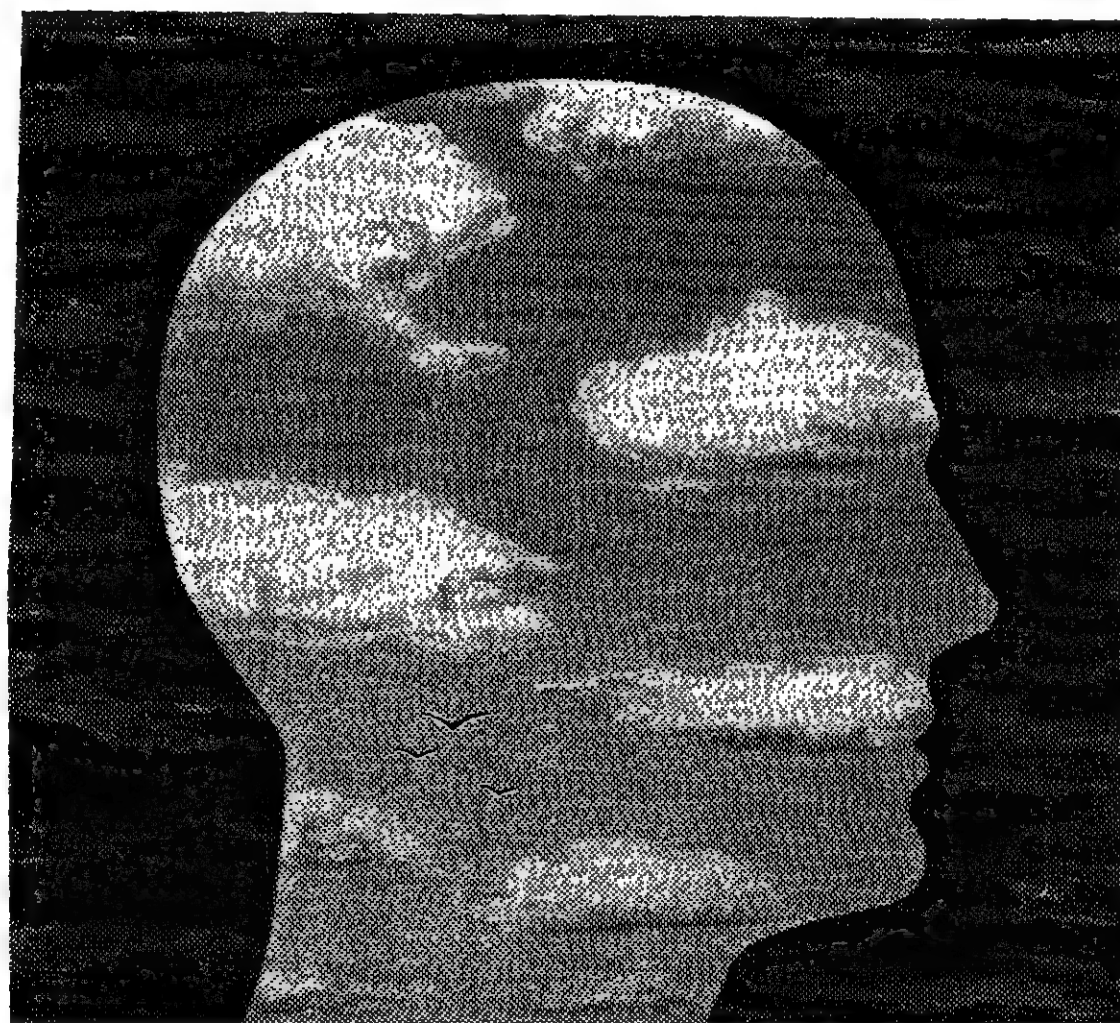
## Systems evolution

A major evolution in recent years has been in the role of the PC itself, from a stand-alone machine into part of a system. And this evolution is closely reflected in Olivetti's approach. For Olivetti, PCs are conceived as the building blocks of a system.

This user requirement for a systems approach has demanded increasingly powerful and sophisticated technology. The consumer has, in a sense, retaken the initiative. How should the producer respond?

Olivetti's view is clear. Today's user is not only technologically literate but also financially committed. Naturally, he expects products that will offer him all the benefits of state-of-the-art technology.

But he also has a right to expect products that will leave him free to enter and structure the system as and when he wants to. He needs a high degree of



interconnectivity, workstations that offer the best possible price/performance ratio. And he wants to be free to work with the market standard of his own choosing.

This is what Olivetti has set out to give him with its new PC offering.

## Power and flexibility

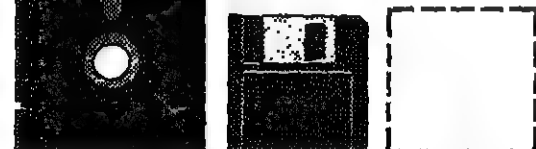
At the top of Olivetti's new PC range will be three models using the powerful 80386 microchip. These will be the fastest, most powerful PCs available, reflecting the trend for the PC to operate as server in local networks that can in turn be integrated with minicomputer environments.

These new models range from the M 380/T tower model to the M 380 and the compact M 380/C desktop workstations. The M 380 line will be flanked by a series of new PCs available in a

wide range of configurations. These will include the M 280, a powerful and extremely fast personal based on the 80286 chip with the potential for multi-tasking, the S 281, another 80286-based workstation specifically designed to operate in LAN environments, and the M 240, a potent workstation that represents a natural evolution of the highly successful (and widely emulated) M 24.

## Compatibility commitment

The new models have been developed as an evolution of the



existing Olivetti PC range. They are all fully compatible with market standards. (They offer, for example, a free choice of 5.25 and/or 3.5 inch floppy disks.) Indeed, it is Olivetti's firm intention to

guarantee full compatibility with current market standards. Whatever they may be. The new models will thus take their place alongside Olivetti's existing PCs (including the recently introduced portable M 15) to offer the customer a complete range of choice in planning his systems.

They offer him full compatibility with his installed base, high computing power, integrated, ergonomically valid configurations and a modular approach that will allow him to expand the system exactly according to his needs.

## Complete solution

As well as respecting the customer's existing investment, Olivetti is committed to protecting and supporting it in the future.

The completeness of the new Olivetti PC range is matched by the completeness of Olivetti's global offer, which embraces the whole spectrum of PC-related products, from software to printers.

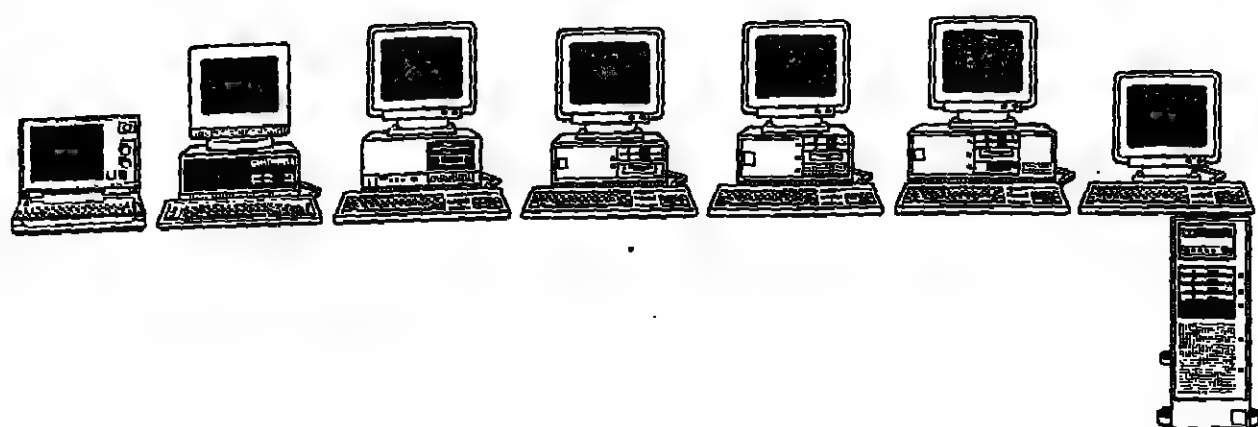
In addition, Olivetti's highly-qualified dealer network and internal staff are at the disposal of clients to assist in interpreting their needs and to provide full after-sales back up service.

The new Olivetti PC offering has thus been conceived to give the user the maximum freedom of choice.

To leave him free to grow and evolve rather than to tie him down.

That is why we see the new Olivetti PCs as the choice of freedom.

# olivetti



## OLIVETTI PERSONAL COMPUTERS. CHOICE OF FREEDOM.

Further information from Carol White, British Olivetti Ltd., 86-88 Upper Richmond Road, London SW15 2UR. 01-785 6666.



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Portfolio  
Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	THORN EMI (aa)	Electronics	
2	Unigate (aa)	Food	
3	Forward Tech	Electronics	
4	Cray Elect	Electronics	
5	Carrs Milling	Food	
6	Burtonwood Brew	Breweries	
7	Pentos	Drugs/Stores	
8	BBA	Industrials A-D	
9	Logica	Electronics	
10	Davies & Newman	Industrials A-D	
11	Time Products	Drugs/Stores	
12	Mowlem (John)	Building/Roads	
13	Dominion Int	Industrials A-D	
14	Highland Dist	Breweries	
15	Cerintex Int	Industrials A-D	
16	Microgen	Electronics	
17	Eveready	Industrials E-K	
18	Wintour	Banks/Discount	
19	Armour	Industrials A-D	
20	Carnfor Eng	Building/Roads	
21	Finlan Gp	Industrials E-K	
22	Hanson (aa)	Industrials E-K	
23	Cesek (S)	Drugs/Stores	
24	Yorkshire Chem	Chemicals/Plas	
25	Noble & Lund	Industrials L-R	
26	Uit Schiedam	Building/Roads	
27	Warrington (T)	Building/Roads	
28	Magnet & South	Building/Roads	
29	First Nat Finance	Banks/Discount	
30	Measles (John)	Drugs/Stores	
31	MK Elect	Electronics	
32	STC (aa)	Electronics	
33	Sar Comp	Industrials S-Z	
34	Evode	Chemicals/Plas	
35	Waterford Glass	Industrials S-Z	
36	Woodhouse & Rix	Building/Roads	
37	Danco Johnson	Building/Roads	
38	Rosell Duffin	Industrials L-R	
39	Morgan Crucible	Industrials L-R	
40	Hall Eng	Industrials E-K	
41	Ford (Marlin)	Drugs/Stores	
42	Thames TV	Cinema/TV	
43	Eutet	Industrials E-K	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend					
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.					
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT

## BRITISH FUNDS

High Low Company Price Change % P/E

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## UNDATED

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## INDEX-LINKED

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	British	100	-5	-5	10

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## End-account selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on June 15. Dealings end today. Settlement day July 6.  
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 28)

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
70	55	50	Alcon	70	-5	-7	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## BREWERIES

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## FINANCE AND LAND

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## FOODS

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## CINEMAS AND TV

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## DRAPERY AND STORES

1987	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	%	P/E
40	35	30	Alcon	40	-5	-12	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10
100	95	90	British	100	-5	-5	10

## HOTELS AND CATERERS

89	940	930	920	910	900	890	880	870	860	850	840	830	820	810	800	790	780	770	760	750	740	730	720	710	700	690	680	670	660	650	640	630	620	610	600	590	580	570	560	550	540	530	520	510	500	490	480	470	460	450	440	430	420	410	400	390	380	370	360	350	340	330	320	310	300	290	280	270	260	250	240	230	220	210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-170	-180	-190	-200	-210	-220	-230	-240	-250	-260	-270	-280	-290	-300	-310	-320	-330	-340	-350	-360	-370	-380	-390	-400	-410	-420	-430	-440	-450	-460	-470	-480	-490	-500	-510	-520	-530	-540	-550	-560	-570	-580	-590	-600	-610	-620	-630	-640	-650	-660	-670	-680	-690	-700	-710	-720	-730	-740	-750	-760	-770	-780	-790	-800	-810	-820	-830	-840	-850	-860	-870	-880	-890	-900	-910	-920	-930	-940	-950	-960	-970	-980	-990	-1000	-1010	-1020	-1030	-1040	-1050	-1060	-1070	-1080	-1090	-1100	-1110	-1120	-1130	-1140	-1150	-1160	-1170	-1180	-1190	-1200	-1210	-1220	-1230	-1240	-1250	-1260	-1270	-1280	-1290	-1300	-1310	-1320	-1330	-1340	-1350	-1360	-1370	-1380	-1390	-1400	-1410	-1420	-1430	-1440	-1450	-1460	-1470	-1480	-1490	-1500	-1510	-1520	-1530	-1540	-1550	-1560	-1570	-1580	-1590	-1600	-1610	-1620	-1630	-1640	-1650	-1660	-1670	-1680	-1690	-1700	-1710	-1720	-1730	-1740	-1750	-1760	-1770	-1780	-1790	-1800	-1810	-1820	-1830	-1840	-1850	-1860	-1870	-1880	-1890	-1900	-1910	-1920	-1930	-1940	-1950	-1960	-1970	-1980	-1990	-2000	-2010	-2020	-2030	-2040	-2050	-2060	-2070	-2080	-2090	-2100	-2110	-2120	-2130	-2140	-2150	-2160	-2170	-2180	-2190	-2200	-2210	-2220	-2230	-2240	-2250	-2260	-2270	-2280	-2290	-2300	-2310	-2320	-2330	-2340	-2350	-2360	-2370	-2380	-2390	-2400	-2410	-2420	-2430	-2440	-2450	-2460	-2470	-2480	-2490	-2500	-2510	-2520	-2530	-2540	-2550	-2560	-2570	-2580	-2590	-2600	-2610	-2620	-2630	-2640	-2650	-2660	-2670	-2680	-2690	-2700	-2710	-2720	-2730	-2740	-2750	-2760	-2770	-2780	-2790	-2800	-2810	-2820	-2830	-2840	-2850	-2860	-2870	-2880	-2890	-2900	-2910	-2920	-2930	-2940	-2950	-2960	-2970	-2980	-2990	-3000	-3010	-3020	-3030	-3040	-3050	-3060	-3070	-3080	-3090	-3100	-3110	-3120	-3130	-3140	-3150	-3160	-3170	-3180	-3190	-3200	-3210	-3220	-3230	-3240	-3250	-3260	-3270	-3280	-3290	-3300	-3310	-3320	-3330	-3340	-3350	-3360	-3370	-3380	-3390	-3400	-3410	-3420	-3430	-3440	-3450	-3460	-3470	-3480	-3490	-3500	-3510	-3520	-3530	-3540	-3550	-3560	-3570	-3580	-3590	-3600	-3610	-3620	-3630	-3640	-3650	-3660	-3670	-3680	-3690	-3700	-3710	-3720	-3730	-3740	-3750	-3760	-3770	-3780	-3790	-3800	-3810	-3820	-3830	-3840	-3850	-3860	-3870	-3880	-3890	-3900	-3910	-3920	-3930	-3940	-3950	-3960	-3970	-3980	-3990	-4000	-4010	-4020	-4030	-4040	-4050	-4060	-4070	-4080	-4090	-4100	-4110	-4120	-4130	-4140	-4150	-4160	-4170	-4180	-4190	-4200	-4210	-4220	-4230	-4240	-4250	-4260	-4270	-4280	-4290	-4300	-4310	-4320	-4330	-4340	-4350	-4360	-4370	-4380	-4390	-4400	-4410	-4420	-4430	-4440	-4450	-4460	-4470	-4480	-4490	-4500	-4510	-4520	-4530	-4540	-4550	-4560	-4570	-4580	-4590	-4600	-4610	-4620	-4630	-4640	-4650	-4660	-4670	-4680	-4690	-4700	-4710	-4720	-4730	-4740	-4750	-4760	-4770	-4780	-4790	-4800	-4810	-4820	-4830	-4840	-4850	-4860	-4870	-4880	-4890	-4900	-4910	-4920	-4930	-4940	-4950	-4960	-4970	-4980	-4990	-5000	-5010	-5020	-5030	-5040	-5050	-5060	-5070	-5080	-5090	-5100	-5110	-5120	-5130	-5140	-5150	-5160	-5170	-5180	-5190	-5200	-5210	-5220	-5230	-5240	-5250	-5260	-5270	-5280	-5290	-5300	-5310	-5320	-5330	-5340	-5350	-5360	-5370	-5380	-5390	-5400	-5410	-5420	-5430	-5440	-5450	-5460	-5470	-5480	-5490	-5500	-5510	-5520	-5530	-5540	-5550	-5560	-5570	-5580	-5590	-5600	-5610	-5620	-5630	-5640	-5650	-5660	-5670	-5680	-5690	-5700	-5710	-5720	-5730	-5740	-5750	-5760	-5770	-5780	-5790	-5800	-5810	-5820	-5830	-5840	-5850	-5860	-5870	-5880	-5890	-5900	-5910	-5920	-5930	-5940	-5950	-5960	-5970	-5980	-5990	-6000	-6010	-6020	-6030	-6040	-6050	-6060	-6070	-6080	-6090	-6100	-6110	-6120	-6130	-6140	-6150	-6160	-6170	-6180	-6190	-6200	-6210	-6220	-6230	-6240	-6250	-6260	-6270	-6280	-6290	-6300	-6310	-6320	-6330	-6340	-6350	-6360	-6370	-6380	-6390	-6400	-6410	-6420	-6430	-6440	-6450	-6460	-6470	-6480	-6490	-6500	-6510	-6520	-6530	-6540	-6550	-6560	-6570	-6580	-6590	-6600	-6610	-6620	-6630	-6640	-6650	-6660	-6670	-6680	-6690	-6700	-6710	-6720	-6730	-6740	-6750	-6760	-6770	-6780	-6790	-6800	-6810	-6820	-6830	-6840	-6850	-6860	-6870	-6880	-6890	-6900	-6910	-6920	-6930	-6940	-6950	-6960	-6970	-6980	-6990	-7000	-7010	-7020	-7030	-7040	-7050	-7060	-7070	-7080	-7090	-7100	-7110	-7120	-7130	-7140	-7150	-7160	-7170	-7180	-7190	-7200	-7210	-7220	-7230	-7240	-7250	-7260	-7270	-7280	-7290	-7300	-7310	-7320	-7330	-7340	-7350	-7360	-7370	-7380	-7390	-7400	-7410	-7420	-7430	-7440	-7450	-7460	-7470	-7480	-7490	-7500	-7510	-7520	-7530	-7540	-7550	-7560	-7570	-7580	-7590	-7600	-7610	-7620	-7630	-7640	-7650	-7660	-7670	-7680	-7690	-7700	-7710	-7720	-7730	-7740	-7750	-7760	-7770	-7780	-7790	-7800	-7810	-7820	-7830	-7840	-7850	-7860	-7870	-7880	-7890	-7900	-7910	-7920	-7930	-7940	-7950	-7960	-7970	-7980	-7990	-8000	-8010	-8020	-8030	-8040	-8050	-8060	-8070	-8080	-8090	-8100	-8110	-8120	-8130	-8140	-8150	-8160	-8170	-8180	-8190	-8200	-8210	-8220	-8230	-8240	-8250	-8260	-8270	-8280	-8290	-8300	-8310	-8320	-8330	-8340	-8350	-8360	-8370	-8380	-8390	-8400	-8410	-8420	-8430	-8440	-8450	-8460	-8470	-8480	-8490	-8500	-8510	-8520	-8530	-8540	-8550	-8560	-8570	-8580	-8590	-8600	-8610	-8620	-8630	-8640	-8650	-8660	-8670	-8680	-8690	-8700	-8710	-8720	-8730	-8740	-8750	-8760	-8770	-8780	-8790	-8800	-8810	-8820	-8830	-8840	-8850	-8860	-8870	-8880	-8890	-8900	-8910	-8920	-8930	-8940	-8950	-8960	-8970	-8980	-8990	-9000	-9010	-9020	-9030	-9040	-9050	-9060	-9070	-9080	-9090	-9100	-9110	-9120	-9130	-9140	-9150	-9160	-9170	-9180	-9190	-9200	-9210	-9220	-9230	-9240	-9250	-9260	-9270	-9280	-9290	-9300	-9310	-9320	-9330	-9340	-9350	-9360	-9370	-9380	-9390	-9400	-9410	-9420	-9430	-9440	-9450	-9460	-9470	-9480	-9490	-9500	-9510	-9520	-9530	-9540	-9550	-9560	-9570	-9580	-9590	-9600	-9610	-9620	-9630	-9640	-9650	-9660	-9670	-9680	-9690	-9700	-9710	-9720	-9730	-9740	-9750	-9760	-9770	-9780	-9790	-9800	-9810	-9820	-9830	-9840	-9850	-9860	-9870	-9880	-9890	-9900	-9910	-9920	-9930	-9940	-9950	-9960	-9970	-9980	-9990	-10000	-10010	-10020	-10030	-10040	-10050	-10060	-10070	-10080	-10090	-10100	-10110	-10120	-10130	-10140	-10150	-10160	-10170	-10180	-10190	-10200	-10210	-10220	-10230	-10240	-10250	-10260	-10270	-10280	-10290	-10300	-10310	-10320	-10330	-10340	-10350	-10360	-10370	-10380	-10390	-10400	-10410	-10420	-10430	-10440	-10450	-10460	-10470	-10480	-10490	-10500	-10510	-10520	-10530	-10540	-10550	-10560	-10570	-10580	-10590	-10600	-10610	-10620	-10630	-10640	-10650	-10660	-10670	-10680	-10690	-10700	-10710	-10720	-10730	-10740	-10750	-10760	-10770	-10780	-10790	-10800	-10810	-10820	-10830	-10840	-10850	-10860	-10870	-10880	-10890	-10900	-10910	-10920	-10930	-10940	-10950	-10960	-10970	-10980	-10990	-11000	-11010	-11020	-11030	-11040	-11050	-11060	-11070	-11080	-11090	-11100	-11110	-11120	-11130	-11140	-11150	-11160	-11170	-11180	-11190	-11200	-11210	-11220	-11230	-11240	-11250	-11260	-11270	-11280	-11290	-11300	-11310	-11320	-11330	-11340	-11350	-11360	-11370	-11380	-11390	-11400	-11410	-11420	-11430	-11440	-11450	-11460	-11470	-11480	-11490	-11500	-11510	-11520	-11530	-11540	-11550	-11560	-11570	-11580	-11590	-11600	-11610	-11620	-11630	-11640	-11650	-11660	-11670	-11680	-11690	-11700	-11710	-11720	-11730	-11740	-11750	-11760	-11770	-11780	-11790	-11800	-11810	-11820	-11830	-11840	-11850	-11860	-11870	-11880	-11890	-11900	-11910	-11920	-11930	-11940	-11950	-11960	-11970	-11980	-11990	-12000	-12010	-12020	-12030	-12040	-12050	-12060	-12070	-12080	-12090	-12100	-12110	-12120	-12130	-12140	-12150	-12160	-12170	-12180	-12190	-12200	-12210	-12220	-12230	-12240	-12250	-12260	-12270	-12280	-12290	-12300	-12310	-12320	-12330	-12340	-12350	-12360	-12370	-12380	-12390	-12400	-12410	-12420	-12430	-12440	-12450	-12460	-12470	-12480	-12490	-12500	-12510	-12520	-12530	-12540	-12550	-12560	-12570	-12580	-12590	-12600	-12610	-12620	-12630	-12640	-12650	-12660	-12670	-12680	-12690	-12700	-12710	-12720	-12730
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## Motoring by Daniel Ward

## Toyota Supra proves good value

There is surprisingly little choice for the fortunate and image-conscious businessman who is given the freedom to spend £20,000 of company money on a sporting car as opposed to an executive saloon. Perhaps the funds can be stretched to allow the Jaguar XJS 3.6 (£21,500) to go on the

**Vital statistics**  
Model: Toyota Supra  
Price: £17,200  
Engine: 2954cc, 24-valve, six cylinder, 200bhp  
Performance: Max speed 138 mph acceleration 0-60mph 8 seconds  
Official fuel consumption: urban cycle 21.6mpg, at 56mph 36.7mpg and at 75mph 29.7mpg  
Length: 15.2 ft  
Insurance group: 7

shopping list but chances are the choice will have to be made from five two plus two coupes: Audi coupe Quattro (£17,470), Lotus Excel (£17,800), Nissan 300 ZX (£19,300), Porsche 924S (£19,300) and the Toyota Supra (£17,200).

In this company the big Toyota is an attractive proposition as the standard



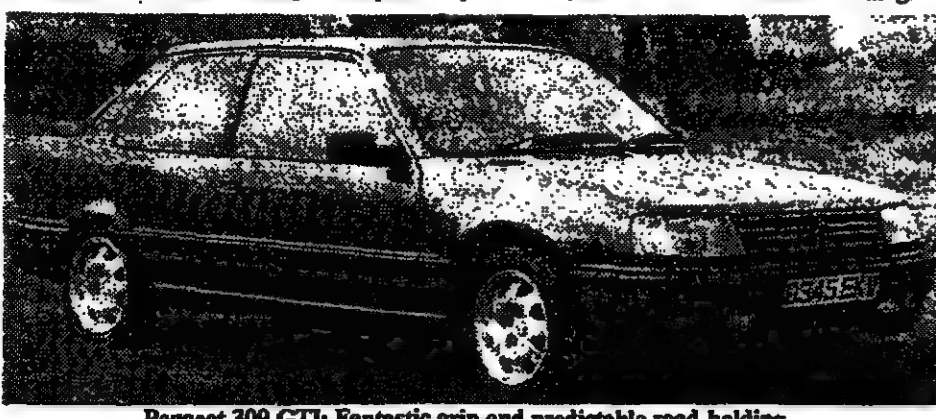
Toyota Supra: a great deal of car for the money, and few flaws

specification includes anti-lock brakes and air conditioning. It is not difficult to see why the recent huge price increases have led to the lowly Porsche models like the 924S, which appear decidedly expensive particularly as the "options" should be regarded as essential.

Japanese car styling is rarely original but the Supra's big tyres and squat stance give it an undeniably handsome and aggressive appearance which makes up for the lack of class

greater size and weight. For the driver there are superbly clear instruments and a steering wheel with an enormous range of adjustment levels. A bank of switches will electrically adjust every position of the seat.

Claimed performance of 138mph top speed and acceleration to 60mph in 8 seconds is certainly competitive though the 40bhp plus power advantage it enjoys over its handful of rivals is dissipated by the Toyota's



Peugeot 309 GTI: Fantastic grip and predictable road-holding

## Peugeot hatchback is top of the class

Conventional wisdom is no longer to be trusted. It would have us believe that the German car makers have the market cornered for high quality engineering, the Italians only understand small cars while we should fear the

**Vital statistics**  
Model: Peugeot 309 GTI  
Price: £9,555  
Engine: 1905cc, four cylinder, 130bhp  
Performance: Max speed 128 mph, acceleration 0-60 mph 8.2 seconds  
Official fuel economy: urban cycle 28.2 mpg, at 56 mph 48.3 mpg and at 75 mph 38.2 mpg  
Length: 13.3 ft  
Insurance group: 6

Japanese invasion like nothing else. Yet this neatly forgets the French. Renault and Peugeot have clambered back from the edge of the financial precipice and without ballyhoo

designed some excellent cars. The Renault 21 and innovative Espace represent the best in clever, modern design and the 205 supermini transformed Peugeot's image overnight. None of this though put down a pointer to the French heading the Germans in the high performance hatchback class invented by the Golf GTI.

Yet there is little doubt that the recently launched Peugeot 309 GTI has enough all-round ability, for the moment at least, to stand above the hard charging rivals. A 130bhp 1.9 litre fuel injected engine does

not make the 309 the most powerful of the fast hatchbacks but the sleek body helps it to an impressive 128mph top speed.

If the engine's lively character lacks the Golf's admirable refinement the gearchange more than makes up for the deficit.

For the driver heading towards open roads, it is the Peugeot's fine roadholding as much as its energetic performance, that allows it to embrace rather than expensively sports cars. The best hot hatchbacks all hold the road

## Counting the true costs of economy

To let good fuel economy govern what new car you buy is less sensible than it at first appears, however tight a budget you are working to. The most obvious point is that the £2 gallon of petrol has been and gone, to be replaced by the £1.75 gallon which in real terms is cheaper than before the fuel crisis. And remember the cost of petrol for a year's motoring is invariably less than a car's depreciation.

Low cost motoring comes from buying a car with good economy, low servicing costs, a good reputation for reliability and one that holds its value well. Striking the balance is far from easy. Among the popular supermini models available, the Ford Fiesta is the best selling car followed by the Metro and Vauxhall Nova. Comparison of their respective fuel economy reveals a surprising picture.

The official fuel consumption figures are hardly realistic but a comparison can be made by taking the summation of 50 per cent of the urban cycle figure, and 25 per cent of the constant 56 mph and 75 mph figures. From this the Metro emerges top of the trio with 43.8 mpg,

the Fiesta bottom (39.7 mpg) and split by the Nova (42.6 mpg). However the petrol bill will not vary by more than £50 a year for 10,000 miles, a figure seems insignificant when you remember it will buy little more than two hours of a mechanic's time at a garage when something goes wrong.

Some car makers still charge extra for five speed as opposed to four speed gearboxes. The official figures for the Vauxhall Cavalier 1.6 indicate the four-speed version is more economical around town but almost 3 mpg more economical when cruising. For the average motorist who changes his or her car regularly, paying for the extra gear is hard to justify on strictly financial grounds.

Conventional wisdom suggests that a smaller engine uses less fuel, but it is often not the case. The official figures suggest a 1.3 litre Ford Escort is almost 2 mpg overall more economical than the similar 1.6 litre car. Yet with the sort of hard driving a sales rep might indulge in, Motor magazine found the 1.6 car had an advantage of almost 3 mpg. The official combined economy of a Volvo 340 G is

32.6 mpg yet the more powerful 1.7 engine couples better with the car's body and returns a more respectable 39.4 mpg.

Buying a diesel-powered car is the seemingly obvious way of ensuring low fuel bills but there are several pitfalls for the unwary, though as a rule of thumb a diesel car will achieve in everyday driving a fuel consumption, much closer to the elevated official figures than a similar petrol-engined model. However with a few exceptions, diesels are more expensive to buy and you must expect to cover a high mileage to recover the cost premium.

Diesel cars depreciate more slowly and should be more reliable so once again all the running costs must be examined carefully. For those looking for the ultimate economy, the recently introduced Daihatsu Charade turbo diesel will return an amazing 78.5 mpg at a constant 56 mph which is the best economy on offer.

Among petrol-engined cars the new Citroen AX heads the rivals, returning 72.4 mpg at a constant 56 mph for all but the largest 1.4 litre model.

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## YOUR OWN BUSINESS

### Preventing the fire next time

By Ian A. Jack  
One of Colin Caldicott's most recent contracts, worth £5,000, was at Gateshead's MetroCentre shopping complex and involved spraying with flame-proofing chemicals three decorated trees, one of them 40 feet high. To prove his product he is prone to light a 1,600-degree Centigrade flame torch and hold it close to a selection of fabric samples. The fabrics do not burn because they have been sprayed with the same flame-proofing chemicals.

Caldicott, who is 60 and a trained electrical engineer who moved into sales, uses the showmanship to boost his Glomart company, based at Washington, Tyne and Wear, and producing a neutral, non-toxic blend of inorganic salts and wetting agents which can be sprayed on to furniture, fabrics and carpets. Caldicott claims it is an odourless fire retardant which can prevent outbreaks and save money and life.

Just over a year after setting up Glomart the recognition is beginning to come. He has British Safety Standard certificates to show potential customers. He also has a new, professionally-made video driving home the fire prevention message.

His sales background began the hard



Colin Caldicott (left) applies a blow torch to fabrics treated with his fire-resistant chemicals.

way in his mid-30s when he left electrical engineering to sell brushes door to door. He then moved on to selling advertising space and then floor treatments.

The MetroCentre order set him up nicely just before last Christmas. He said: "Apart from the 40-foot Christmas tree there were two others, each 20 feet, and loads of decorations. They came from America in eight 40-foot containers and needed treating to British standards."

Decorations are the less orthodox end of the business. More usual work is spraying fabrics and furniture and handling textile orders for a big dry-cleaning firm.

"We have an extra ingredient which allows us to treat a wide range of natural and man-made fibres", says Caldicott.

"Natural fibres are usually easy but the difficulty comes in effectively fireproofing the man-made ones. We have no reservations about treatment provided we can conduct tests in advance. We can also treat wood."

A wood preservative, combined with the fire-retardant chemical, is next on Caldicott's development list. High on the list, also, is a drive to secure orders from local authorities for their old people's homes. "Even under extreme heat our treated fabrics carbonize instead of burn", he says. "And there is no thick black smoke that so often can kill."

Contact: Glomart, 21 Stirling Close, Pattinson Industrial Estate, Washington, Tyne and Wear NE38 8QD, phone (091) 417 5381.

### Women beat their isolation

By Sally Watts  
Women entrepreneurs are often more innovative and flexible than men, but are also more difficult, according to an enterprise counsellor helping to set up a small-business network among members of the Women in Management Association.

Though still at the formative stage, the network already has about 50 members

of all ages, many of whom have achieved seniority and success in companies. Some are contemplating business start-ups, others are self-employed or at different stages of running their own business. There are also housewives hoping to get back to work by becoming their own boss.

Members find that women entrepreneurs face certain intangible obstacles, which they believe the new network will help them to surmount: the lack of a sounding board for ideas, the isolation of working at home (both these apply far less to men), juggling with business and domestic responsibilities and reluctance to use their contacts as men do.

Eileen Murton, who runs her own shop, The Contented Cook, at Ewell and also has a small business advice consultancy says: "The network will enable us to meet other women, discuss progress and share the problems and the pleasure." Several members run more than one business.

Oonagh Boland was export sales executive for an arts publisher but was made redundant. So she negotiated a bank loan and set up as a consultant in fine art and conference gifts, working from her home in west London.

Women in Management was started by Eleanor Macdonald in 1969 to encourage women to advance their careers and companies to make better use of them. Today more self-employed people are joining, hence the small business network.

Contact: Women in Management Association, 64 Marryat Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 5BN; (01) 946 1238.



Mr FRIDAY

### BRIEFING

On Tyneside during last year 21 small businesses facing liquidation went for help to the business development unit of Entrust, the Tyne and Wear local enterprise agency. It took more than 100 hours of counselling but by the end of it only four went out of business.

Six are surviving after coping with severe problems and another seven have gone on to considerable expansion. This record of counselling in the North-east is in the Entrust annual report, out this week, which shows that about 10,290 business inquiries, a record, were channelled through Entrust during 1986. More than 200 businesses, dealt with earlier, returned last year for further help and advice. Entrust activities over four years are estimated to have led to the creation of more than 1,000 new jobs.

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## ATHLETICS

# Brysgin needs to beat Christie to emerge from Borzov's shadow

From Iain Macleod, Prague

The shadow of Valery Borzov, who won gold medals at 100 metres and 200 metres at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, has hung like a millstone from succeeding generations of Soviet sprinters. Testimony to Borzov's greatness, and perhaps even to the Soviet Union's failure to develop a worthy successor, is that he has not been recognized. "The weather was good and my start was very fast," he said. "However, before Stuttgart I had raced only four times. I think because of that I had psychological problems. It was difficult for me to run four races."

At the Europa Cup final here tomorrow, Viktor Brysgin, the latest Soviet prodigy to try to emulate Borzov, will be a major threat to Britain's high-flying Linford Christie in the 100 metres.

Brysgin is married to Olga Vadykina, the European 400-metre silver medal winner, and they travel the world together, ensuring that marital bliss is not jeopardized by the demands of the international circuit. "It is better for me and for her," he said.

Brysgin, who also does not travel far without a packet of cigarettes, ran 10.12sec in last weekend's match against the German Democratic Republic, "just one-hundredth of a second outside the personal best I set last year".

Brysgin readily acknowledged the problem of being compared with Borzov. "I can only try to be the new Borzov," he said. He admitted to having cracked under pressure in the past.

At last year's European championships in Stuttgart, Brysgin performed well in the heats but finished a dismal eighth in the final, won by Christie. Hence the added pressure and incentive to do well this weekend.

Brysgin clocked 10.03sec at Leningrad last June, but faulty equipment poses questions about the validity of that time, and it has not been recognized. "The weather was good and my start was very fast," he said. "However, before Stuttgart I had raced only four times. I think because of that I had psychological problems. It was difficult for me to run four races."

Cezolaine Edvike, the Soviet sprint coach, believes that Brysgin "is only a one-race runner". That could spell good or bad news for Christie; it is hard to tell which. Brysgin's talent is not in

doubt, only his ability to perform well on a consistent basis. However, he refused to be drawn on his own strengths and weaknesses. "That's a secret," he said with a smile.

Brysgin stressed that psychologically he is much stronger than in 1986. He said that his 10.12sec in Karl-Marx-Stadt last weekend boosted his confidence. Yet he also saw Christie's 10.04sec at Portsmouth on television and is acutely aware of how difficult the Briton will be to beat. "I think it will be quite a battle," he said. Christie, he believes, is the leading European medal contender at the world championships in Rome.

Brysgin added: "If I have a good first 50 metres I think I can beat Christie. The first half of the race is not so good for him, although he does finish strongly."

To talk to Brysgin is to encounter a man for whom some psychological problems still seem to exist. Both he and his coach rate Christie very highly. "He is a real fighter," Edvike said. One gets the feeling that Brysgin still has problems in that department.

## New York interest

New York City's Sports Commission has confirmed yesterday that it would seek to host the 1988 Summer Olympics in the New York-New Jersey area if political unrest in South Korea forces officials to move the Games out of Seoul.

Jackie Joyner-Kersey produced the third-highest points total of all time in the heptathlon during the USA-Mobil outdoor track and field championships, and only a poor performance in the javelin kept her from challenging her own world record.

The poor javelin throw came after Joyner-Kersey had produced the best-ever long jump by an American woman — 7.24m. Although the jump exceeded her American record of 7.23, set in 1985, it cannot be considered for record purposes because the following wind exceeded the permitted maximum.

Tim Bright won the decathlon with a personal best of 8,340 points.

RESULTS: Women's heptathlon, 1. J. Joyner-Kersey, 6,975pts; 2. P. Fiedler, 6,875pts; 3. S. Bunn, 6,875pts; 4. S. Bunn, 6,875pts; 5. S. Bunn, 6,875pts; 6. S. Bunn, 6,875pts; 7. S. Bunn, 6,875pts; 8. S. Bunn, 6,875pts.

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The following will be 12 judges on duty, ensuring it is all strictly level-and-toe, and as the roads are mostly unlit, all competitors will be in white with reflective numbers and flashes. Dave Boxall, from Brighton, winner in 1975 and 1979 — the race is held every four years — Ed Shillabeer (Plymouth), Jan Vos (Rotterdam), John Cannell (Ile de Man) and Sandra Brown of the promoting club are favoured, but several Belgian and Danish "centurions" will have their say too.

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## Setting course for gliding title



High fliers: Philip Jones and father, Ralph, twice national open class champion

## Riding thermals to keep up with the Joneses

By Andrew Langmore

"Thermals," said the man in baggy sweater and check shirt, "are not always seen as good as it is now. Twenty-five years ago, he set up his own glider repair business from a caravan on a disused airfield. "I didn't have a penny. We were literally on the breadline," he recalls. Now, though, he is reluctant to admit that business is booming, he is the owner of a £50,000 glider, a Range Rover and a Volvo.

Jones, however, is very much at the top end of a sport which, contrary to general opinion, is not the preserve of a few-and-a-half-million elite. "We are trying to get away from our exclusive image. This is not a rich man's sport," says Ben Watson, chairman of the British Gliding Association and manager of the Gliding Centre at Luton. "We are trying to get away from our exclusive image. This is not a rich man's sport," says Ben Watson, chairman of the British Gliding Association and manager of the Gliding Centre at Luton. "We are trying to get away from our exclusive image. This is not a rich man's sport," says Ben Watson, chairman of the British Gliding Association and manager of the Gliding Centre at Luton.

Unfortunately, despite being able to host a world champion in George Sperry, the sport does not have currently have the ability to expand. The number of gliding clubs has remained at 98 for several years and, though more of them have secured their

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## YACHTING

# Bullimore sets his sights on elusive Cape Horn record

By Barry Pickthall

The winner of the Round Britain race, Tony Bullimore, will take on Cape Horn at the end of the year in an attempt to break the 89-day, 21-hour sailing record from New York to San Francisco, set in 1931 by the 15,800-ton clipper ship, Flying Cloud.

The record, which has eluded three other attempts in recent times, one of them by Chay Blyth, who had to be rescued after his trimaran capsized off Cape Horn, is part of an ambitious three-year programme that includes having a new boat built this winter to replace his 60-foot Irens-designed trimaran, Apricot, wrecked off Brest during French Route du Rhum transatlantic race last year.

For the Cape Horn attempt, and another on the record from Liverpool to Philadelphia, the Bristol-based sailor has bought Don Wood's Holland-designed trimaran, Red Star Nightstar, built for the late Rob James and his wife, Naomi, who won the previous Round Britain race in 1985.

Sponsored by a Philadelphia bank, Bullimore intends to set out from Liverpool on July 25 in an effort to break the 16-day sailing record for the 3,300-mile transatlantic voyage set 110 years ago by the 1,550-ton square rigged, Oracle, and reach Philadelphia in time to lead the bicentennial celebration of the United States Constitution up the Delaware River.

The assault on Cape Horn is to start at the end of December, but with two other American skippers also planning an attack on Flying Cloud's record at the same time, it could prove a closely run race. George Kolesnikovs is preparing Peter Phillips' former 60-foot trimaran, Travacrest Seaway, for the voyage, and Michael Cane, who failed in an attempt four years ago, intends to sail Robin Knox-Johnston's former catamaran, British Airways.

While all this is going on, a new 60-foot trimaran, designed jointly by Barry Noble and Maryn Smith, will be taking shape in Bristol ready for Bullimore to compete in next year's Carlsberg single-handed

transatlantic race and the return event from Quebec to St Malo, followed by entries in the 1989 Round Britain and Europe events.

Smith, the chief structural engineer at British Aerospace, has been largely responsible for the structural integrity of all Nigel Irens's successful multi-hull designs, including Bullimore's Apricot and the 75-foot Finlayson Michon, which smashed the transatlantic record from New York to the Lizard last weekend, while Noble is a foremost authority on wing masts.

The











## GOLF

# Another fine round by Robinson as British teams reach next stage

From John Hennessy, Murhof, Austria

All four teams from the British Isles qualified for the match-play stage of the European team championship at the Murhof Golf and Country Club near Graz yesterday, even though Scotland, the holders, lived through another harrowing day of stroke-play before their minds were set at rest.

They were seventh in the stroke-play last time, at Halmstad, Sweden, in 1985, but that did not prevent them from coming through in the end. After all, the main requirement of the stroke-play stage is to win a place in the first eight and so qualify for the knock-out tournament for the championship proper.

A tense struggle developed between England and Ireland for pride of place at the top of the draw for the match-play, but England came through in the end, and it must have been deeply gratifying for the selectors to see Robert Eggo justify

ing their faith in him after a series of desperate performances.

England's particular hero was Jeremy Robinson, an honorary member of Woodhall Spa as a result of his selection for the Walker Cup. He recorded a 69 to lead the individual classification, for which there is much honour but, alas, no special prize.

He is in remarkable form. He has now played nine rounds below 70 in his last ten in a variety of competitions including the amateur championship — in which he was beaten by the eventual winner, Paul Mayo — and the English stroke-play championship, in which he was beaten by nobody.

In spite of another fine score, Robinson curiously did not feel that he had played all that well yesterday. But, he said, "I can't seem to do anything wrong." He was

indeed hitting his irons so well that a score of around 65 or 66 would have been no surprise at all.

Reaching halfway in one under par, he pitched to six feet at the 12th and eight feet at the 17th for birdies, but at all four intermediate holes he was well within range of a single putt. When one eventually went in, at the 17th, he made a gesture of surprise, as though conditioned to the fact that the birdies had dried up.

SCORES (five to count): 1, England, 714 (J. Robinson 69, R. Eggo 72, D. Curry 75, P. Mayo 76, J. Hennessy 77); 2, Ireland, 717 (E. O'Connell 69, J. McIlroy 69, D. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72); 3, Scotland, 731 (C. Montgomerie 70, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72, J. McIlroy 72); 4, Wales, 734 (M. May 73, P. Mayo 76, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 5, Switzerland, 741 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 6, Austria, 742 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 7, Portugal, 750 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 8, Yugoslavia, 751 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 9, France, 752 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 10, Sweden, 753 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 11, Denmark, 754 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 12, Czechoslovakia, 755 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 13, Hungary, 756 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 14, Poland, 757 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 15, USSR, 758 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 16, Finland, 759 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 17, Norway, 760 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 18, Germany, 761 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 19, Italy, 762 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 20, Spain, 763 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 21, Greece, 764 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 22, Turkey, 765 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 23, Japan, 766 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 24, South Korea, 767 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 25, Australia, 768 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 26, New Zealand, 769 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 27, Canada, 770 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 28, USA, 771 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 29, Mexico, 772 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 30, Central America, 773 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 31, Caribbean, 774 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 32, Africa, 775 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 33, Oceania, 776 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 34, Asia, 777 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 35, Europe, 778 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 36, World, 779 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 37, Total, 780 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 38, Average, 781 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 39, Standard Deviation, 782 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 40, Coefficient of Variation, 783 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 41, Skewness, 784 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 42, Kurtosis, 785 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 43, Jarque-Bera Statistic, 786 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 44, Probability of Goodness of Fit, 787 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 45, Chi-Square Statistic, 788 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 46, P-Value, 789 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 47, Likelihood Ratio Test, 790 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 48, Fisher's Exact Test, 791 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 49, McNemar's Test, 792 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 50, Binomial Test, 793 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 51, Sign Test, 794 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 52, Rank Sum Test, 795 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 53, Friedman Two-Way ANOVA, 796 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 54, Two-Way ANOVA, 797 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 55, Three-Way ANOVA, 798 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 56, Factorial ANOVA, 799 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 57, Regression Analysis, 800 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 58, Correlation Coefficient, 801 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77); 59, Scatter Plot, 802 (J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. Hennessy 77, J. 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# Discussion to prevail over division

By John Woodcock  
Cricket Correspondent

It requires an issue of some moment for the International Cricket Conference to come together, as it will at Lord's today, for a specially convened meeting. It last happened in 1977, to see whether the members could come to terms with the implacable Mr Packer. This time it is to discuss the question of players with South African connections — those, that is, who go there not as members of a rebel side but to take up coaching appointments during an English winter.

A resolution, proposed by West Indies and seconded by India (Zimbabwe were to have been the seconders until it was discovered that only full members could propose and second alterations to the rules), would, if successful, exclude from Test cricket anyone who, after a date to be decided, "were to make or continue to have

any sporting contact with South Africa".

It is a purely political argument, courting the distinct possibility that a vote taken today would split the membership of ICC into opposing factions based on colour.

English first-class cricket, namely the Test and County Cricket Board, can claim a clear conscience in its dealings with South Africa. If not, it is not so much for what it has allowed its players to do in the way of coaching and playing there as in the lack of moral and tangible support it has afforded the South African Cricket Union in its battle to de-racialize the game in the Republic. It would take the sort of split that could be the consequence of today's resolution for England even to consider playing South Africa in the foreseeable future.

While on the matter of conscience, it is not easy to reconcile

the eagerness with which the West Indian Cricket Board of Control embraces the sponsorship of Shell, despite the company's strong South African links, with the way it would ostracize English cricketers for so much as strapping on a pair of pads in South Africa, even as individuals. The Shell Shield is the premier competition in the West Indies. However, the challenge before the ICC today is that of keeping the world game intact, knowing that Australia, England and New Zealand are united in their opposition to the West Indian resolution.

Under the present constitution, such problems are attached to getting anything through the ICC without the support of England and Australia, the two remaining foundation members (South Africa, the other, forfeited their membership in 1964 upon leaving the Commonwealth), that it might be prudent for the moment to see the

West Indian resolution more as a basis for discussion than a call to vote. Anything else could be to prime a time bomb, especially with the World Cup due to be played in India and Pakistan, little more than three months hence.

The defeat of the West Indian resolution could be seen as provocative by the Indians, its seconders and the co-hosts of the World Cup: a yes vote would almost certainly create a division that would cost no one more dearly than the West Indians themselves. Without England and Australia to play against their cricket would soon be in desperate financial trouble. Even the compatibility of the Caribbean would be impaired, cricket having done much more than politics to federate the diverse countries of the region.

How ironic, therefore, that the foundations of Test cricket should be threatened now and not by

professional politicians but by cricketers playing politics. As I understand it, the Indian and Pakistan governments, left to their own devices, would happily allow the World Cup to go ahead, players with South African connections and all. For one thing, it might well be electorally expedient for the harassed Mr Gandhi to do so.

If that sounds cynical, when India were warned recently that they would be eliminated from the Davis Cup, should they, for political reasons, refuse to grant visas to the Israeli tennis team, whom they are due to play in New Delhi late next month, they changed their tune and granted them.

If English cricketers were to be barred from playing Test matches for having had any form of sporting contact with South Africa, the Cricketers' Association, which must be the least politically motivated "union" in the world, has left

no one in any doubt as to how vehemently it would react.

For as long as a ban lasted, it would probably lead to the English members of the Association refusing to play alongside West Indians in county cricket. At the moment West Indians and white South Africans think nothing of playing with and against one another in the championship.

Such is the confidence among delegates going to today's meeting (one full member and a number of the 18 associates may not be represented) that the World Cup will go ahead as planned, so long as law and order in India can be maintained, that I am hopeful, even in the long term, of a united cricketing front being presented to the professional politicians. If there is a split formed along political lines, all cricketers, and not only those who play in England, may soon be looking round for another Mr Packer.

END COLUMN

## Spirit of the pits haunting courts

Simon Barnes

John McEnroe is not here at Wimbledon, but his brooding, restless spirit hangs over the place. Not just in the weather, which yesterday mixed one or two stray shafts of sunlight with the sort of sullen, pouting pits-of-the-world that brings McEnroe instantly to mind, but in the tone and mood of the championship: a certain sense of loss.

McEnroe's absence this year, like last year, is as noticeable as his presence ever was. But few people can really decide whether his loss is a Good Thing or a Bad Thing, or whether it is both. His tennis is missed: but on the other hand everything else seems so much jollier.

You can be quite definite about it and say that sport is supposed to be about the pursuit of excellence, and that since McEnroe playing tennis at his best is one of the most excellent and elevating sights in the history of sport, his loss is a serious blow.

No one has ever played like him: he invented a tennis that seemed to require a certain kind of madness. Tennis was one expression of his neuroglycemic temperament; it also came out in those frightening, endless rows. The temperament was gift and curse in one.

Some people counter the pursuit-of-excellence argument by saying that behaviour like McEnroe's is always unforgivable, and that sport is better off without anyone prone to such outbursts. Certainly Wimbledon is cheerier without him, though I tend to favour the notion that sport is about competing, not about whether you can introduce the competitor to your mother.

The thing is, of course, that I have a huge bias towards any type of romantic unavailing character, and I have tried for years to cultivate affectionate feelings for McEnroe. But time and time again, I have failed. Just as you warm towards his voluptuous tennis, he will start kicking the barley water about the place and biting the turf again. The whole thing gets so embarrassing.

I don't get moral about it: I get frightened. As he charges about, helpless in the grip of his own temperament, I feel overcome by a sense of horror. It is truly alarming to see a man so far out of control.



McEnroe: gift and curse

McEnroe has been permitted his excesses because his tennis was for years the best box-office in the game. It was worth paying a fortune to see the man play tennis, when he was at his best. What was truly perilous was the belief that people wanted to see him in the grip of one of his rages. Andrew Castle, the British player, said that the British public wanted to see him getting angry. This is nonsense: not just at Wimbledon, but I'm sure everywhere else in the world, such displays as McEnroe's are not exciting but disturbing.

There are many who rejoice and say that Wimbledon is better without McEnroe's uncomfortable presence. Certainly it is happier. We are left with his legacy: a few brief memories of his impossible tennis, more of his impossible nature, and two phrases that will be remembered throughout Wimbledon's next century. One is "the pits of the world", and of course, there is McEnroe's masterpiece. The memories of his mercurial tennis will fade, but this one phrase will never be forgotten. Are an athlete's sporting achievements remembered throughout all eternity? You cannot be serious.

● Alan Mills, the Wimbledon referee, admitted yesterday that he was disappointed by the absence of McEnroe from this year's championships. "It is sad that he is not playing," Mills said. "We pride ourselves on being the world's greatest championship and one would like to see the world's greatest players here. He must rank among those. With his exciting appeal and ability he is missed by a lot of people."

## Dream is almost too good to last for Navratilova

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Martina Navratilova, champion for five years running and seven years altogether, seems to be playing the current Wimbledon championships in a dream.

In her past six tournaments the neo-American has been practising how to loose (on three different surfaces), but suddenly she has forgotten everything those tournaments taught her. Miss Navratilova has reached the third round at a total cost of only four games, cutting corners while others waited to switch on the ignition for first round matches.

You know how it is in dreams. The sun is always shining, there is never any fog on the hills, and the route to the summer is ridiculously uncomplicated. For Miss Navratilova, that is how it is on court these days.

She is just strolling about, always in the right direction, and casually wacking the ball into uninhabited patches of greenstuff. It cannot be like that for much longer. But for the moment, Miss Navratilova, having played two matches, is still waiting to play one.

Yesterday it took her four hours and 25 minutes to complete a 42-minute match with a pony-tailed Japanese called Etsuko Inoue, who ranks 43rd in the world — which is respectable — but did not seem to be playing the same game as the champion. Miss Inoue is a neat little player unless hurried and flustered but at 5ft 4in and 8st she is not exactly built for the power game on grass.

Miss Navratilova did not have much exercise, except when walking from one end to the other. She won 6-1, 6-2. At



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Epictetus, and Marcus Aurelius welcome him as a kindred spirit.

In 1982, he reminded us, only 152 matches were played in the first week (the target is about 400) but, nevertheless, the championships finished on time. Thanks to Wednesday's fine weather, which permitted a record total of 76 singles matches, this week's total has already passed the century mark. If there is more rain today, Mills added, they could consider reducing the early rounds of the men's doubles from five sets to three.

Mills paid tribute to the "tremendous amount of co-operation from the players." He was equally grateful for the public's patient response. The other day Ivan Lendl made

the point that although it was no fun hanging about, waiting to play, he had too much sympathy for the public to indulge in self-pity.

Lendl's comment, plus such tennis as there had been, illustrated a point that cannot have escaped your notice. At this year's Wimbledon, as at last year's, a mellower breed of players have attracted attention in the men's event. For a few years there had often been a capricious and verbally contentious flavour about the men's side of this great festival. Now the traditional spirit of sportsmanship, even laughter, has re-emerged. That was inevitable. The nonsense was simply a departure from the norm.

Another such departure, this week, has been the ability of a few British players to defy the world rankings by beating supposedly better players. And talking of departures from the norm, one would have to go back a long way to find a Wimbledon featuring two brothers and a sister: in this case Emilio, Javier, and Arantxa Sanchez of Spain. One vaguely wonders who gets lumbered with the strenuous chore, back home in Barcelona, of making up a four when the family relax with a mixed doubles.

Play was called off at 6.45. Finally, three stray points about this Wimbledon that have attracted the attention of at least one reporter with nothing much to report. First, after almost 30 years I still search in vain for French dressing in the restaurant. Salads without French dressing are strictly for the rabbits. Second, Jim Thorn, the head groundsman, passes on the astonishing information that his domestic lawn has a five inch cut because this corresponds with the rough on his favourite golf course.

Third, yesterday I did a radio interview in French, which is mentally exhausting for anyone whose knowledge of the language is usually restricted to stunts and hand signals. *Bourres: cela pour un jeu de soldats.*

### Touts smiling in the rain

The ticket touts hovering outside Wimbledon are the only ones wearing broad grins as the rain continues to wreak havoc at this year's championships. The spivs are still making a killing because the bad weather is failing to deter people prepared to gamble on beating the elements and seeing some tennis.

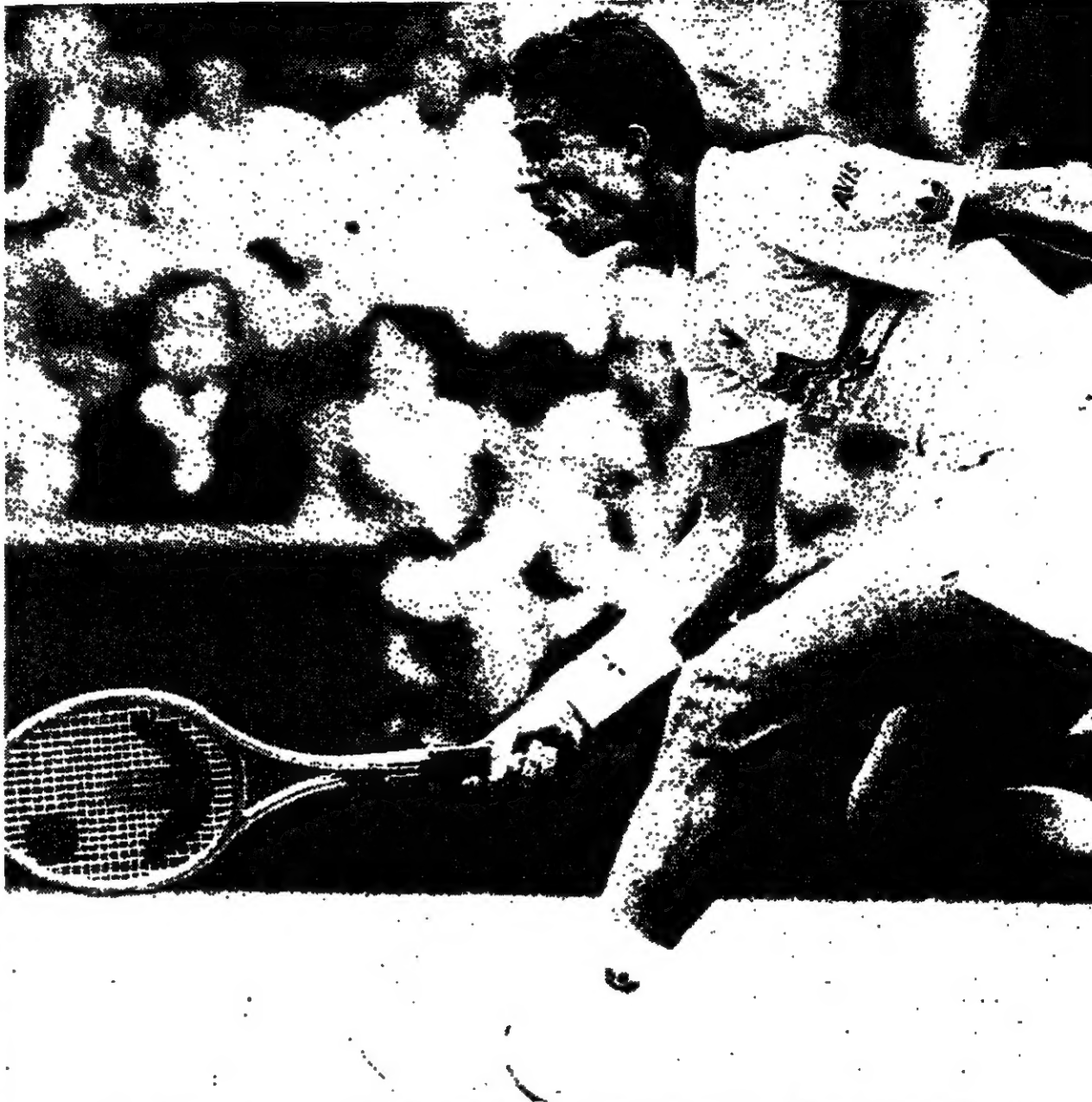
The touts are reporting a brisk trade for tickets, with semi-finals and finals day topping demand. For £500 they have seats for the semi-finals: £700 a pair for the finals. One entrepreneur, sheltering under a huge umbrella, said: "Whatever we are down this week because of the weather we will make back by putting up the prices for next week's big games."

### Russians to see Connors

Jimmy Connors, competing in his sixteenth Wimbledon championships, plans to play a series of exhibition matches in the Soviet Union, a Soviet Tennis Federation spokesman said yesterday (Reuters reports).

The spokesman said that Connors, aged 34, who has won a record 105 grand prix tournaments, including two Wimbledon singles titles, intended to visit the Soviet Union late this year or early next year. He gave no further details.

Connors's trip would give the Soviet public a rare glimpse of a top player.



And then the rain came down: Lendl in action before his match was interrupted (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

### Beardsley set for Liverpool

Liverpool are expected to complete the signing of Peter Beardsley, the Newcastle United forward, within the next week. The much-sought-after England international returned home from a family holiday earlier this week, to learn that Kenny Dalglish had increased his initial offer of £1.5 million by £300,000.

Although this latest bid still falls short of Newcastle's asking price, reported to be in excess of £2 million, the two clubs seem close to a deal. A fortnight ago, the United board rejected out of hand Liverpool's £1.5 million bid, saying that the north-east's most famous son would definitely be remaining at St James's Park to see out the last year of his contract. However, the prospect of receiving a vastly reduced fee after Beardsley becomes a free agent at the end of next season has made Willie McFaul, the United manager, hastily reassess the situation.

### Porche put on brakes

Stuttgart (AFP) — Porsche have decided to pull out of this season's remaining endurance sports car races so they can concentrate on trying to win the Indianapolis 500 next year.

The final race for the almost invincible Porsche 962s will be next Sunday at Norburgring, where the two works cars will be driven by the Le Mans winners, Derek Bell and Hans Stuck, and the all-German team of Jochen Mass and Bob Wollek.

### Safety row

Officials of the Gloucester Rugby Union club are condemning a £100,000 safety package ordered at their famous Kingsholm ground as "ludicrous". Builders are racing against time to complete the major alterations in time for the start of the season in September. Peter Ford, the Gloucester chairman, said: "We feel the work is out of all proportion to the size of the club and the size of the risk."

### Ovett blasted by angry Hutchings

Steve Ovett came under a blistering verbal attack from his 5,000 metres rival, Tim Hutchings, before Britain's athletics team flew out to Prague yesterday for the European Cup. Hutchings, who will be running the distance on Sunday in preference to Ovett, is furious about comments made by the former Olympic champion regarding the decision.

"All I've heard over the past week or so is how hard done by Steve reckons he is by not being picked for the 5,000. He says he should have got the place — but, quite frankly, he does not deserve it," the European bronze medal winner said. "I'm very bitter about him at the moment. He's getting angry about things he's not entitled to be angry about, and his credibility is very weak. So far, I'm not at all convinced or impressed by his ability and credentials at 5,000 metres."

Hutchings was pre-selected for Prague last month, and

Ovett was reported to be disgruntled because he had comprehensively beaten Hutchings for gold in the Commonwealth Games last summer, an argument that was strengthened when he beat his rival again over 3,000 metres a fortnight ago at Gateshead.

Hutchings believes Ovett wanted to run in Prague because he knew it was a "back-door easy route" to a place in the world championships. "I'd have been bloody angry if he'd got picked for Prague and finished in the top two, thus landing a place in Rome," Hutchings said.

● The Soviet Union, who ended the long East German domination of the competition in Moscow two years ago, include the world high jump record holder, Igor Pavlov, and Robert Emmiyan, who long jumped 8.86 metres last month to come within four centimetres of the world record, in their team.

### A yawning sign at San Diego

From Barry Pickthall  
Porto Cervo

If the San Diego Yacht Club requires independent evidence on the effect their home-town light-air conditions would have on the next America's Cup, they have only to watch the yawning spectacle that is unfolding at this year's 12-metre world championship here.

True, the winds topped 12 knots for the first time during yesterday's third race, led throughout by Australia's Kookaburra II, but the scene was still a far cry from the testing white waters experienced during the last Cup series off Fremantle earlier this year.

In yesterday's race, Kookaburra II, skippered by Peter Gilmore, led throughout, followed in the early stages by Britain's White Horse before she slipped behind Bengal, the world championship holder, skippered by Colin Beashel, of Australia.

However, White Horse, skippered by Phil Crebbin in this series, recouped second place after some diligent spinnaker work on the penultimate leg.

RESULTS: 1. Kookaburra II (P. Gilmore), 2. White Horse (P. Crebbin), 3. Bengal (C. Beashel), 4. New Zealand (D. Barnes), 5. Stars and Stripes (C. Beashel), 6. Evermore (P. Patterson), 7. Shark (N. Kennedy), 8. Slide (M. Jones), 9. Peacock (P. Patterson).

### Indulgence for Admiral's Cup

Graham Walker's Indulgence is to be one of the three yachts in Britain's James Capel Admiral's Cup team (Malcolm McKee writes). Although there is still one more trial race to be sailed — the 195-mile Morgan Cup, which starts tonight from Cowes, the chairman of the selectors, Jonathan Bradbeer, said yesterday: "She has been a most consistent performer, well managed, well prepared and well sailed. We believe it will be of much greater benefit to her, and the team, if we make her selection known now."

That leaves two places still being contested. The most likely candidates are Jamarilla (Alan Gray) and Jumo (Michael Peacock).



Hampsten: Tour victory

### No ban... yet

It will be nine years at least before any of the new super golf clubs, with the controversial square grooves, will be banned by the Royal and Ancient. That was made clear at St Andrews yesterday by George Wilson, deputy secretary of the R and A.

### On cloud nine

Jenny Ganderton, the British women's hang-gliding champion, aged 30, from Telford, established a women's world record over a 69-kilometre triangle course in the south of France last weekend.

### Hampsten win

Zurich (Reuters) — Andrew Hampsten, of the United States, won the 1,699-kilometre Tour of Switzerland cycle race here yesterday for the second successive year. Peter Winnen, of The Netherlands, finished second and Carra, of Colombia, third.

### Millichip in

Bert Millichip will be re-elected chairman of the Football Association at the FA's meeting at the Belfry, Sutton Coldfield, this weekend.

### Penalty cut

Zurich (AP) — Real Madrid's penalty for supporter violence during the April 22 European Champion's Cup semi-final against Bayern Munich was lightened yesterday. UEFA's appeals board ruled only their next European competition home game in an empty stadium — not the next two, as decided by UEFA's control and discipline commission May 2. The second home game must, however, be moved to a venue at least 350 kilometres away from Madrid, the board said.



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